Build Greater East Asia We Will, With Fiery Spirit And Iron Will

Nippon Times

Nippon's Action Spells Construction, Enemy Action Spells Self-Destruction

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INDIA ENFORCES RATION SYSTEM ON FOODSTUFFS

Cities and Towns Throughout Country Affected by Edict Issued by Legislature

MANY STARVE IN BENGAL

Appeals to Churchill, Roosevelt to Send Provisions—Relief Measures Set

Domei

LISBON, August 22.—According to the decisions reached by the Indian Central Legislature, the Indian Government has decided to enforce the food ration system in cities and towns throughout the country. The various self-governing bodies in the provinces are reported to have been advised on August 22 of minute regulations governing the enforcement of the food ration decree.

The province of Bengal, according to a New Delhi dispatch to the Times, is short of 2,000,000 tons of foodstuffs. The same report tells of how several hundred people are famishing in the province every day.

The Bengal provincial government, according to a Calcutta report reaching here, appalled by the aggravation of the food situation in the province, sent urgent telegrams to President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill at Quebec, asking them to arrange at once for Australia, Canada, and America to send provisons to the stricken Indian province. It would be too much to expect President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill, who are making a close study of future anti-Axis political and strategic plans at Quebec, to find any time to go over the food problem in Bengal.

The Bengal provincial government is supposed to know this. Thus it has come about that the government authorities are working hard on emergency measures for alleviating the famine.

Marwaris Offer Relief

The Marwari Relief Association has decided to disburse 1,000,000 rupees for the relief of people finding it difficult to get food. Public kitchens have been set up in various parts of the stricken province and it is estimated that about 35,000 persons are fed in this way every day.

There is every indication that the food situation in Bengal is far more serious than is made out by the British authorities. Even Reuters, notorious for the disposition to twist the facts about India has seen fit to send out a dispatch from Calcutta containing the following account of the state of things in the city of Calcutta:

"There has of late been a serious impairment of the health of the residents in the city of Calcutta. The Bengal provincial government has been quick to undertake an inquiry into the cause of this state of affairs, and is doing all it can to help famishing people. No time is lost in disposing of the bodies of persons dying of hunger on the streets. The provincial authorities are seeing to it that people who are unconscious because of illness or hunger get medical aid quickly.

NIPPON LANGUAGE PUSHED

Hongkong Sets Up Schools in 39 Districts

Domei

HONGKONG, August 22.—The Government-General of Hongkong since its establishment over a year ago has set up various institutes to promote Japanese education in 39 districts.

According to a survey, 15,000 students have already completed their studies in Japanese and more eager students are increasing daily.

In this connection, the Government-General has enforced an examination system in the Japanese language for official certification and those qualified to take the examination are restricted only to Chinese and subjects of neutral Powers, who are living in the regions under the jurisdiction of the Government-General.

Kuriyama Reaches Tokyo

Shigeru Kuriyama, Director-General of the Japanese Ambassadorial Headquarters in French Indo-China, arrived in Tokyo Monday. He will stay here for some time.

Miracles Aided Our Men To Withdraw from Kiska

Strange Happenings Too Opportune To Be Amenable To Laws of Chance Reported; Enemy Lured By Spirits of Heroes of Attu

A number of miraculous and mysterious events transcending the existing limits of science are reported to have occurred in the Kiska area, which many soldiers on the spot believe to this day had been worked by the deified souls of the heroes who went down fighting to the last man at Attu.

Miracles, mysterious occurrences which are beyond the ken of common sense or even science, have been reported as occurring on the battlefield. This was so in the last Great War and now it seems that the Pacific War has contributed another chapter in the record of unexplained psychic phenomena.

The successful withdrawal from Kiska is ascribed to such a miracle as also a number of other, to say the least, strange happenings which are too opportune to be amenable to the laws of chance.

Major-General Yahagi

Yahagi Astonished

Major-General Nakao Yahagi, Chief of the Army Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, has expressed wonder at these reports saying: "The dead heroes of Attu have made the living Americans flee, eh?"

Episode 1. On July 26 the wireless instruments of the Japanese garrison on Kiska picked up evidence of a mass of steel approaching another mass of steel from east and west. Suddenly through the thick fog of the northern seas, at least a score of shots of cannonade were heard across the water. With the cannonade the masses of steel felt over the wireless suddenly dropped out.

It was later ascertained that the enemy warships in these waters had mistaken each other for enemies and bombarded each other with heavy damage to both.

At the time the Kiska garrison soldiers believed that the Japanese fleet was engaged in fierce battle with an American fleet but when they saw the Japanese fleet enter the harbor without a scratch they were amazed, because the Americans had blockaded the neighboring seas by water and air and were frantically patrolling the area. It happened that when the Japanese fleet was entering the harbor there was not a sign of enemy ship or plane, all having retreated to the northeast following the disastrous bombardment. Thus the soldiers from Kiska believe that the souls of the deified heroes of Attu had lured the enemy over the sea and made them fight each other by tampering with their wireless instruments.

Episode 2. It was in broad daylight on July X X that the Japanese war vessels arrived at Kiska. The thick fog over the area was hanging down to five meters from the surface of the sea and just for five meters vertically there was perfect visibility in all directions. Moreover, the seas in that area which are never calm were as tranquil as a mirror on that particular day. There never had been such a fair day for more than a year ever since the Japanese landed on Kiska and this enabled the garrison to withdraw without mishap. This fact, too, is ascribed by the soldiers to the blessing of the guardian deities of Attu.

Sent Off by Heroes

Episode 3-Thus the whole of the Japanese Forces went on board and left the island. There are a considerable number among them who say that as they were passing south of Attu they saw the heroes of Attu waving Rising Sun flags from small boats and sending off the men from Kiska. Many others say that on top of that they heard a distant roar of Banzai. There were some among the officers and men of Kiska who believed that the Japanese Forces had again taken Attu and that the Defense Forces there were covering the units leaving Kiska.

Episode 4-There are no longer any Japanese Forces on Kiska. Not only the officers and men but the Army dogs, carrier pigeons and everything else were taken off the island. But it seems that in their place the heroic spirits of Attu landed. Foreign reports reveal that the America forces fought intensely and bitterly against this army of spirits over a period of three weeks. The enemy even says that it was subjected to counter-attacks from the island (when there were no Japanese troops there) or that one of its planes was damaged and forced to land.

In the South Pacific sector too, spirits of the Japanese troops have got a hold of the enemy, with many enemy men forced into mental derangement, and many others killing themselves as a result of nervous breakdown and morbid fear. Their sleep is disturbed every night by Japanese night raids and they have become thin and weakly. On top of that they are stricken with dengue and malaria and there are some who started riots saying that no matter how many medals they are given they refused to garrison islands haunted by the spirits of the Japanese soldiers. The myths and miracles of the battlefield are causing a tragi-comedy.

ENVOY LITVINOV'S RECALL SHOCKS BRITISH CIRCLES

Foresee Break in Relations Between Anglo-American Camp and Soviets

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 22.—The recall of the Soviet Ambassador to the United States, Maxim Litvinov, has given an unusual shock to British political circles presaging probably a schism and disruption of relations between the Anglo-American camp and the Soviet Union, according to an Associated Press report from London.

"The recall of Mr. Litvinov from Washington following the departure of the Soviet Ambassador to London, Ivan Maisky, from London has shocked British political circles, the dispatch states.

"If the situation comes to the worst, diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Anglo-American camp may be broken. Even the most optimistic opinion says that Premier Josef Stalin is dissatisfied with the slow progress of the operation of the anti-Axis forces and no doubt he must have carried out the important diplomatic shifts to express his dissatisfaction."

FLAX PRODUCTION PLAN SUCCESSFUL IN TONKING

French Authorities Permit Utilization of 300 Hectares Of Land at Jialam

Domei

HANOI, August 22.—Due to the successful results achieved in experimental planting of flax in the Tonking delta areas by agricultural experts from Japan, large-scale cultivation of flax will be undertaken for the first time in French Indo-China beginning next year, it was learned.

Negotiations have already been completed with French authorities for the utilization of 300 hectares of land at Jialam for that purpose.

It is understood that formal arrangements will be made shortly with French Indo-China authorities. Although the initial year will see but 300 hectares of land cultivated in flax, each successive year will find flax cultivation enlarged.

William L. Phelps Dies

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 22.—Dr. William Lyons Phelps, 78, noted American authority on English literature and professor emeritus of Yale University, died at his home in New Haven today.

HUGE LOSS HITS REDS AT KUBAN SINCE JANUARY

Over 340,000 Men Killed and Wounded Since Beginning of Current Year

AFFECTS 50 DIVISIONS

Shortage of Reserves, Securing Recruits Endanger Efficiency of Soviets

Domei

BERLIN, August 22.—The Soviet forces suffered the loss of more than 340,000 troops at the Kuban bridgehead since the beginning of the current year, according to German military authorities who made the following announcement:

"More than 340,000 Soviet troops were killed and wounded at the Kuban bridgehead since January 1943. The casualties constitute a loss of approximately 50 divisions.

"The Red forces in this area are clearly betraying their shortage of reserves and their difficulties in securing necessary recruits. At the present, the Soviet forces have organized younger and older sets of newly-trained troops, ranging in ages between 17 to 18 and 40 to 50 years. Due to this fact, the efficiency of the Red infantry units has become markedly reduced."

Soviets Desperate

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 22.—The summer offensive of the Red Army on the Eastern Front has reached a white-heat point.

Every day sees attempts by the Reds to break through the German positions along the entire front, especially on the Smolensk-Kharkov line mobilizing all modern arms in the actions.

The Reds are wasting tremendous amounts of manpower and materials out of all proportion to the size of the territory gained. This is the reason why there are noticeable signs that there is a partial deterioration in the attacking power of the Red Army on the Eastern Front

Harold King, Moscow correspondent of the Reuter News Agency, in his dispatch dated August 22, says as follows about the position of the Reds on the Eastern Front:

Soviets' Power Weakening

"A point has been reached in the offensive of the Reds where it is extremely difficult for strategical reasons to push the action. In several sectors, there is a sign of their attacking power getting weaker.

"There is no well-defined line of positions in the area extending to Kharkov from Smolensk. There are only endless projecting points of positions and wedges running in a zigzag line.

"The Reds are passionately anxious to complete the wedges in as little time as possible so that they may get out of the danger of having their flanks exposed to the Germans."

Meanwhile, the main theater of fighting continues in the district about Kharkov.

The Reds are planning an advance which would complete a large encirclement of Kharkov.

Simultaneously, the German command is strengthening the power of the Germans defending Kharkov for resisting any Red attempt to re-take the city by getting considerable reserves through to them by way of two railways which have not been cut off by the Reds yet.

A Berlin dispatch tells of how the

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His Majesty Listens To Lecture by Goko On Aircraft Industry

His Majesty the Emperor on Monday was pleased to summon Kiyoshi Goko, president of the Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. and Cabinet adviser, to the Imperial Palace and graciously listened to a lecture delivered by him on the subject "Japan's Aircraft Industry." Imperial Household Minister Tsuneo Matsudaira, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal Marquis Koichi Kido, Grand Chamberlain Admiral Saburo Hyakutake and Chief Aide-de-Camp General Shigeru Hasunuma were privileged to attend the lecture. On three previous occasions His Imperial Majesty was gracious enough to summon Admiral Teijiro Toyoda, president of the Japan Iron and Steel Works, Viscount Masatoshi Okochi, president of the Institute for the Physical and Chemical Research, and Ginjiro Fujihara, president of the Industrial Equipment Corporation, and listened to their lectures.

PLANE LOSSES PAIN U.S. CHINA AIR FORCE

Three Coveted Consolidated B-24 Bombers Lost Over Wuhan District

Domei

HANKOW, August 23.—The instantaneous loss of three of the much-coveted Consolidated B-24 bombers, the pride of the United States air force, in the furious aerial engagement over the Wuhan district with the Japanese Air Units that intercepted their attempted raid here on Saturday, was extremely painful to the United States air force in China.

The American air arm in China possesses only a few of these mammoth bombers, the first of which made their debut on the Continent last fall in East Hopei. However, due to the difficulty of establishing bases in Central and North China, these planes, only few in number, were restricted to guerilla operations in South China.

However, with the consolidation of the American air units in China as the 14th Air Force and the appointment of Major-General Claire Chennault as the Commander of this force last March, more B-24's were sent to China.

With the increase in number, these planes began to appear over the Central China skies, coming over the locality of Ichang around the latter part of last May, on the advent of the Japanese summer offensive.

The loss not only inflicted a paralyzing blow to the enemy force, but also manifested the indomitable fighting spirit and unsurpassable potency of the Japanese airmen.

The Consolidated B-24 bomber measures 33.55 meters in length and has a wing span of 19.02 meters. It carries a crew of six to nine men and approximately four tons of bombs. Equipped with four 1,000 horse-power engines, the bomber is capable of flying 440 to 480 kilometers per hour on a flight range of 7,580 kilometers.

It is protected by three gun stations and is armed with one 3.77 millimeter machine-gun and four 1.127 millimeter guns.

Stratmeyer Appointed

Domei

CANTON, August 23.—Major-General George Stratmeyer, former

(Continued on Page 2)

Only 'Ghost Camps' Greet Yanks, Canucks On Kiska Isle; Foe Dazed by 'Disappearance'

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 22.—The Americans and Canadians landing on Kiska found the Japanese positions empty with "ghost camps" scattered here and there, United Press correspondent, Russell Annabel, reports from Kiska. The U.P. reporter further revealed that the Americans and Canadians were still bewildered and dazed 48 hours after they had landed.

Writing under the dateline, "Bamboo Bay, August 16" Annabel reported as follows:

"American and Canadian patrol units went into the main position of the Japanese Defense Forces on Kiska, and found the empty position wrecked by bombing and bombardment. Other patrol units landed at Gertrude Bay and found only "ghost camps" left all over. The patrols went over the whole island carefully and even investigated the crater of the Kiska volcano but could find not one Japanese.

"Where did the Japanese go? How did they manage to work their way through the American blockade? There are no answers to these questions. But the most plausible theory at the present is that the Japanese made extremely effective use of the fog and contacted their ships at sea.

"Forty-eight hours after they had landed, the Americans were still saying to each other, 'It's absolutely unbelivable.' The last show of Japanese resistance on the Island was made on August 9. On that day when an American bomber which took off from Amchitka bombed the Japanese Defense Forces, it was subjected to intense anti-aircraft fire."

NAVY AIR UNIT BLASTS 5 ENEMY TRANSPORTS IN SOLOMONS WATERS

Destroyer's Night Attack Always Feared by Enemy

Dark, Ugly Nights, Heavy Downpour, Lightning and Thunder Shaking Eerie Black Waters Favorite Tactics to Blast Foe, Says Nippon Officer

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE.—Returning to X X Base after operating with distinction in the Solomons and New Guinea areas since the beginning of the war, Commander X X, a destroyer commander, revealed some of the aspects of destroyer squadron fighting.

Describing one raid on Guadal canal and his experiences of enemy air raids, the commander said;

"The enemy is really terribly afraid of our night raid tactics. In such raids we blast in ready to blast ourselves and the enemy has no way of holding us off. We pick dark, ugly nights, for these raids. We cut through the black waters with the rain falling hard and heavy and lightning flashing and thunder shaking the air. It is always black and it is like rushing forward blindfolded.

Disregard Squall

"On such a night, we made a raid on Guadalcanal. We charged in making use of a short 15-minute squall. When we were almost on the enemy, the squall lifted suddenly and completely. Boeings and other enemy planes roared around frantically, unloading a torrent of bombs on us. The enemy's torpedo boats too had come out of their bases at Tulagi and were churning the waters making for us.

"I knew my men wanted to let go and start blasting the enemy but I didn't say anything and just continued to look over the indigo sea. Some of our planes went over and started bombing the enemy. Searchlights groped through the air and caught some of them but the Japanese planes quickly slipped away into the dark. Then through the dark I could see a row of enemy torpedo boats making for us.

"The time to attack has come, I said to myself, and then ordered all our guns to fire. Roars shook the ship. Every shot was a hit. Flames shot out of every torpedo boat in the row and it looked like the whole sea was burning. It made us all feel very good. And since our work was done we made full speed for home with hordes of enemy bombers coming after us.

"Every one of our operations was like this one. Night raids are our specialty and every member of the invincible Japanese destroyer squadrons knows just what to do and does it. And the unity into a whole is perfect. But what always impresses me as a nuisance is the activity of the American air forces. We call the Boeing bombers "green bottleflies" because they are so persistent in hovering around us, buzzing around and making a nuisance of themselves.

Everybody Prepared

"Swarms of enemy fighters and bombers come at us. Everybody on board is ready, eager for the fight against the air to start. I stand on the bridge and concentrate my attention on the enemy flight leader. By the time I can see with the naked eye the bombs carried by the enemy plane, I order the ship to turn. Just when the ship turns the enemy airman lets his bomb go. The bomb hurtles toward us and splashes into the water right near our side. A column of water shoots up and the ship rolls heavily.

"The captain, the navigation chief, the torpedo chief, everyone takes a big breath and heaves figuratively to right the ship. The men on the guns, the men down in the broiling engine room, everybody does that. The whole ship is united as one. In such a situation bombs are likely not to hit. The chief gunner and his men are sending up hot death at the enemy. Planes zoom, planes spit fire, planes fall, parachutes open, condemned enemy airmen try to save their necks. The whole scene is one of surging, churning, white heat action.

"When we are operating nobody goes down to sleep below decks. Sometimes I tell my men, "Go down and get some rest" but they seem to like to stay at their posts better. When they sleep they take turns, but they stay right by their posts, sleeping under the big guns, by the machine-guns and so on. In one anti-air fight, I went around sticking a piece of chocolate in each sailor's mouth. No one thanked me. . . . . no one knew it was his captain going around stuffing sailors' mouths with pieces of chocolate . . . . everyone just stared up at the sky and concentrated on the fighting.

"The whole thing is that the one and only aim anyone has is to beat the enemy. There is no problem of life or death or danger or hardship or disadvantageous conditions. The only thing the men at the front are interested in is to beat the enemy. That is all."

TOJO RECIPROCATES PHIBUN'S MESSAGE

Japan's Determination Told to Thai Chief

Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo on August 21 dispatched a telegram to Field Marshal Premier Phibun Songkhram of Thailand in reply to the Thai Premier's telegram thanking him for the part he played in the incorporation of the four northern provinces of Malai and the two Shan States into Thai territory.

Premier Phibun in his telegraphic message to the Japanese Prime Minister dated August 20 stated that the entire Thai nation was profoundly grateful to Japan for the grand action taken by her.

Acknowledging the receipt of the very courteous message, General Tojo expressed the determination of Japan to tighten her relations with Thailand more than ever as comrades-in-arms and to secure the final victory hand-in-hand.

Tokyo-Vatican Service

Commencing Wednesday, the Tokyo Central Telegraph Office will open direct telegraphic business with the Vatican Communications Bureau, as a result of negotiations conducted between the Japanese Communications Ministry and the Vatican Communications Bureau. The telegraphic fee is ¥2.41 per word.

FUTILE FOE ACTION AGAINST KISKA TOLD

Hit Isle Unaware of Absence of Japanese

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 22.—The fruitless bombing by anti-Axis forces as well as bombardment by war vessels on Kiska after the Japanese garrison's transfer late in July was revealed in the American Navy Department's communique, according to Washington dispatches. The failure of the United States Navy to disclose the progress of fighting at Kiska since the end of July became a topic of widespread press comment. It is reported an American-Canadian joint communique in Quebec stated the American forces were totally unaware of the Japanese garrison's withdrawal from Kiska when they commenced landing at Kiska on August 15. The communique said the American and Canadian forces occupied Kiska without resistance. In a separate statement Prime Minister William MacKenzie King of Canada boastfully claimed Canadian forces participated in the Kiska operations for the first time taking part in action outside defending Alaska and the Pacific Coast.

14 Foe's Planes Also Downed in Raid on Vella Lavella

2 ATTACKS ON AUG. 21

Nippon Land Force Sinks 2 of Hostile Barges Trying to Land on Kulambangra

Domei

AT AN X X BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC, August 23.—Early on the morning of August 21 an Imperial Navy Air Unit in a mixed formation of bombers and fighters carried out terrific attacks on the American positions at Bilao on Vella Lavella Island in the Solomons.

The unit flew twice over the enemy positions the same day, once in the morning and once in the afternoon. Giving battle to about 30 enemy fighters that came up, the Japanese rained bombs on a group of transports espied off the island, sinking one medium-sized and one small-sized transports and wrecked and set on fire two large and one medium transports. They also set aflame three places on land and shot down 14 enemy fighters.

Domei

AT AN UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC AREA August 23.—The Japanese land force on Kulambangra sank two of the 15 landing barges by which the enemy were attempting to make a landing on the island and repulsed the rest on August 22.

The enemy seeking to advance from island to island early on Sunday morning attempted to effect a landing on the eastern shore of Kulambangra by means of torpedo boats and landing barges numbering 15 craft. The Japanese guarding the island at once counter-attacked and sank two of the craft. Panic-stricken, the enemy fled in confusion. The Japanese subjected them to gunfire but they moved with surprising alacrity in their flight.

4 Enemy Planes Downed

Domei

AT AN UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, August 23.—The enemy which keeps on bombing our rear base persistently came to attack Maikoi in the Aru Islands with six two-motor fighter planes on the afternoon of August 21. In combat and with fire from the ground batteries our forces shot down four of the raiding planes. They scored two hits on the remaining two others. These were damaged and escaped, leaving trails of black smoke.

CHINESE TO ESTABLISH 2 MORE SCHOOLS IN P.I.

Study of Japanese Language Stressed—English Courses To Be Abolished

Domei

MANILA, August 22.—The Overseas Chinese Association of Manila will shortly establish two more elementary schools in addition to the one established last year, it was revealed today.

The preparations are now being made as to the school buildings and compilation of textbooks.

The Japanese language, it is reported, will be placed on equal footing with Chinese in view of the fact that the Japanese language has become quasi-official language of East Asia. The teaching of English which occupied the major part of the instructions in the past will be entirely dispensed with.

Aoki Busy in Shanghai

Domei

SHANGHAI, August 23.—Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Kazuo Aoki, now visiting here, inquired after the health of wounded and sick warriors at the Naval Hospital and later conferred with Kikujiro Takashima, president of the Central China Development Company. He also met Japanese business leaders.

RECALL OF LITVINOV UPSETS ENEMY CAMP

Soong Arrives in Quebec; Pacific Counter-Offensive Said Being Discussed

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 22.—The decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet to recall Maxim Litvinov, Soviet Ambassador to Washington, created much furor at Quebec, the announcement having been made just at the moment when the part of the Soviet Union in the conference was constituting a delicate issue.

Information received here from Quebec said that President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill discussed the shipping problem all day yesterday. Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson and Chungking Foreign Minister T. V. Soong arrived at Quebec today and Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox was expected to arrive shortly.

Thus it was believed that the Pacific counter-offensive would be discussed at the conference. The biggest issue of the moment, however, is the recall of Ambassador Litvinov. The United Press correspondent reports:

Stalin Given Reports

"The proceedings of the conference at least so far as concerns the European front are surely being reported in detail to Premier Stalin. That Premier Stalin should have chosen this moment at the very midst of the conference to recall Ambassador Litvinov must be regarded as due to an all-around dissatisfaction with the conference proceedings and thus has exercised a deep impact on conference quarters."

For the last several weeks Premier Stalin has been insisting that the United States and British governments should unconditionally accept the Soviet demand that a second front should be formed, failing which the Soviet Government would signify no satisfaction with the results of the conference whatever they might be, it is reported.

According to a Reuter dispatch from Quebec, the anti-Axis camp has decided on the following points:

(1) A new protocol should be concluded shortly at London regarding arms lend-lease commitments and the allocations to the Soviet Union increased.

(2) A new offensive should be launched to draw the Germans away from the Eastern Front.

(3) The aerial bombardment of the European continent should be strengthened.

Decision Not Clear

It is not clear from this whether a landing campaign in real earnest has been decided upon. A United Press correspondent also reports that the anti-Axis forces are planning to develop an East Asiatic counter-offensive with a considerable strength in order to relieve Chungking from its critical situation in spite of Premier Stalin's demand that the Anglo-American forces should concentrate on the European front and in these circumstances it seems unlikely that a bona fide second front sufficient to draw 50 to 60 divisions of Germans away from the Eastern Front could be developed.

A World News dispatch said:

"The press and news agencies in the United States are agreed that behind the recall of Ambassador Litvinov there lurks the discontent of the Soviet Union over the second front issue."

Comments in the American press seem unanimous on the point that the anti-Axis war authorities should form a second front in Europe so as to restrain the Germans but they are divided as to the places of landing for such a campaign.

The political commentator of The New York Times, Edwin James, said in yesterday's issue of the paper: "We must accept Premier Stalin's military and political requests as much as we can. Whether in Western Europe or in the Balkans a second front is imperative. Premier Stalin seems to desire the formation of a second front in Western Europe but in regard to strategy, strategic considerations take precedent. Premier Stalin is not justified in hinting that the formation of a second front in the Balkans or in other areas would not be satisfactory."

George Fielding Eliot, military commentator, mentions Norway, Italy and the Balkans as the regions in which the anti-Axis forces may effect their landings.

The left-wingers and working classes of the United States, anxious to give full support to the Soviet Union, are demanding the formation of a genuine second front. Thus the Daily Worker says: There are cautious elements in America who say that in case the anti-Axis forces plan to make landing operations in Europe in real earnest, it would be extremely risky because they would be facing 90 divisions of Germans plus 50 to 60 divisions that are to be drawn away from the Eastern Front. They are nothing but traitors who are prolonging the war."

Kincaid Led Joint Units

The United States Navy Department announced that Vice-Admiral Thomas Kincaid of the United States navy is commander of the American-Canadian joint forces that landed on Kiska Island, according to a Lisbon dispatch to the Mainichi dated August 21.

VEGETABLES FOR PREMIER

Students of Seitoku Higher Girls' School Present Prime Minister Tojo With Potatoes, Corn, and Melons Raised on School Grounds

Potatoes, corn, and melons . . . . . more than 165 pounds of them . . . . . were hauled into the Prime Minister's official residence at 10 a.m. Monday by 15 higher school girls and their teacher and presented to the highly delighted Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo. The girls, students of Seitoku Higher Girls' School, were bringing to their Prime Minister the first of their crops raised through much back-breaking planting and harvested in sweating toil.

The Prime Minister picked the potatoes up in his hands, took off his glasses, examined them carefully and seemed to be impressed deeply by their excellent quality. "Girls, I want to thank you very much," he said, "this is too good to eat all by myself so I think I will give half of this to the wounded veterans. I think they will appreciate as much as I do the harvest raised by your gentle hands."

Photo shows the happy Prime Minister thanking the girls.

RED ENVOY'S RECALL IS CARRIED BY PRESS

Moscow Papers Continue To Voice Demand for Second Front Creation

Domei

MOSCOW, August 22.—All Soviet papers this morning carried official announcement in regard to the recall of Maxim Litvinov, Soviet Ambassador to Washington.

Mr. Litvinov, subsequent to his return to Moscow in May, was seldom seen at public functions with the exception of being present at a tea party given in honor of Norman Davis, special United States envoy.

Government circles, however emphasize that the recall of Mr. Litvinov will not affect basic relationships among the Soviet Union, the United States and Britain.

It was intimated that relations with the United States and Britain will not change despite the fact that formation of a second front has not yet been materialized.

However, Soviet journals continue to voice their demands for the establishment of a second front.

Well-informed circles believed that the relations among the Soviet Union, the United States and Britain will remain most delicate for the next four months vis-a-vis Moscow's demand for an European second front and also developments along the European war fronts.

Plane Losses Pain U.S. China Air Force

(Continued from Page 1)

Chief-of-Staff of the United States Army Air Force, was appointed Commander of the United States Army Air Forces in China and India, according to a report from the Chung Ying News Agency.

Major-General Stratmeyer recently arrived in New Delhi by air from the United States to assume command over the United States 14th Air Force in Chungking and the 10th Air Force in India. Upon arrival in India, he immediately conferred with Lieutenant-General Joseph Stilwell, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Forces in China and India.

It is reported that Stratmeyer will shortly proceed to Chungking.

At this juncture, when Lieutenant-General Stilwell has already been selected as the Commander-in-Chief of the new Anti-Axis Headquarters for East Asia, the appearance of Stratmeyer in the East Asiatic arena of the war is drawing world-wide interest.

U.S. Draftees Illiterate

LISBON—Twenty-seven per cent of the young men drafted for military service in the United States, that is, about 1,000,000, could neither read nor write, it was revealed during a session of the Senate, according to a Washington dispatch.

Manchoukuo Student, Minister Yuan's Son, Marries Nippon Girl

Domei

HSINKING, August 23.—Yuan Shou-wei, 23, eldest son and heir of Manchoukuo Minister of Economics Yuan Chen-tze, was united in wedlock to Miss Kue Oishi, 21, eldest daughter of Yoshinori Oishi, millionaire of Kochi Prefecture, on Monday. The marriage ceremony took place at Minister Yuan's private residence at Peian Street here. Dr. Shoji Kanai, former supreme adviser to the Mengchiang Government, and Mrs. Kanai were go-betweens. The bride has been studying in Tokyo and the groom is a student of Keio University. Minister Yuan once was Manchoukuo Ambassador to Tokyo.

Huge Loss Hits Reds at Kuban Since January

(Continued from Page 1)

German forces have surrounded a strong unit of the Red Army in front of the city of Kharkov and are annihilating it.

In the district east of Briansk, the Germans, according to the same Berlin dispatch, have been helped by the extensive forest and marsh land in front of the city in arresting the further advance of the Reds.

In the meantime, a Moscow dispatch to hand tells of a marked increase which has been in evidence for some days in the intensity of the German counter-offensive in this area.

MORE MANCHOU FARMS

15,000 Agricultural Service Men to Be Mobilized

Domei

HSINKING, August 23.—Enlarging the current year plan to establish 17 Manchoukuo Labor Service Training Farms, some 60 additional farms are expected to be created under next year's plan it was learned.

Fifteen thousand agricultural labor service men are expected to be mobilized under the new plan.

Manchoukuo authorities completed necessary arrangements with the Japanese authorities on the project, it was understood.

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FIRST MORO PARTY ARRIVES IN MANILA

Cooperates With Filipinos in Freedom Drive—Lauds Tojo's Magnanimous Promise

Domei

MANILA, August 22.—The entire Moro population in Mindanao is wholeheartedly cooperating with the Filipinos in Visaya and Luzon in preparing the Philippines for independence, according to members of the first Moro delegation to arrive here since the outbreak of the present war.

It is said that Japanese Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo's promise to grant freedom to the Philippines is being widely acclaimed among the Moros who consider it the striking manifestation of the lofty ideals of Japan in fighting the present war.

Domacoa Alonto, son of Alauy Alonto, Sultan of Ramain, and member of the Philippines Independence Preparatory Commission, acting as spokesman of the party declared: "The Moros are united as one man in the great task of laying the foundations for the future of independent Philippines. In the freedom of their country, they see the fulfillment of their long-cherished dream of the breakaway from Occidental domination which had exploited them for many decades."

Mr. Alonto, who is also Mayor of Dansalan City, added, "There has been a great spiritual re-awakening in Moroland since the Japanese occupation with the Moros displaying more intense nationalistic spirit." It is said the Moros are closely cooperating with the Government in contrast to the former regime when they were indifferent and even hostile because of the United States administration authorities who considered Orientals to be aliens.

Working With Japanese

Mr. Alonto further stated that the Moros are enthusiastically cooperating with the Japanese Military Administration whose benevolent policies have been the object of widespread praise by various elements.

He said, "As a matter of fact, the so-called Moro problem which existed prior to the war mainly because the United States, who, for selfish interests fostered a cleavage between the Moros and the Christian Filipinos, has disappeared."

Recalling that under the United States administration, Lanao Province had been a scene of intermittent Moro uprisings, Mr. Alonto stated: "Disorders are now unknown in the entire Province. Places which used to witness bloody skirmishes between the Moros and soldiers are now converted into peaceful thriving communities."

He continued that with the maintenance of perfect peace and order, general normalcy prevails and the people are now busily engaged in various kinds of productive activities.

Schools have been reestablished thoughout the Province, he asserted, adding that thousands of Moro school children are now enrolled, eagerly learning Japanese and Oriental culture. He added "The Japanese Military Administration practiced complete religious tolerance, leaving the Moros alone to worship as they pleased."

The delegation is composed of leading figures of Moroland including Batu Ali, Sultan of Lanao and Deputy Governor of the Province, Batu Bulage, Mangutar's provincial assessor and Datu Macapadu, Councillor of Batara City.

Affects Italian Soldiers

Domei

ROME, August 22.—All Italian servicemen regardless of rank have been banned from political party affiliations by the new order enforced by the Italian War Ministry to replace the old decree which prohibited only officers from participating in political affairs.

Remains of Novelist Shimazaki to Be Buried Under Plum Tree of Jifukuji Temple in Oiso

Toson Shimazaki, contemporary novelist of great fame, who died on August 22, will be buried under a plum tree in the graveyard of the Jifukuji Temple in the town of Oiso, Kanagawa Prefecture.

This is an arrangement which has been made by friends of the novelist who remembered that he had so great a love for the plum trees of Oiso that he wanted to be buried under one of them when he died.

The interment of the distinguished novelist will be held this morning.

The multitude of admirers of the novelist in the Metropolis will have an opportunity of paying a tribute to his memory on August 26 at a funeral service to be held in the Aoyama Funeral Hall.

The service, which will be according to Shinto rites will start at 9 a.m. lasting for two hours.

ECONOMIC GROWTH IN F.I.C. PROGRESSES

Many New Companies With Increased Capital Set Up During Past 3 Years

Domei

SAIGON, August 22.—Official figures diclosed that French Indo-China is making rapid economic development.

It was revealed that the number of newly established companies and those which have increased their capitalization during the past three years have shown steady increase. According to official figures, 51 new companies with the total capitalization of 44,000,000,000 francs have been established last year, while the amount of increased capitalization by the existing companies totaled 98,000,000,000 francs.

In line with the policy to carry out smoothly economic agreement with Japan and to stabilize the people's livelihood, investments during last year in agriculture, forestry, fishing and processing enterprises showed significant increase, whereas investments in commercial enterprises revealed marked decrease. This tendency is attributed to the success of the Government's plans for encouraging increased production of cotton, jute, rice, and other agricultural products.

It is anticipated that this tendency of decrease in investments in commercial enterprises and increase in investments in industry will become more and more pronounced in the future.

Forestry enterprises have shown the most conspicuous revival. During last year, investments in this field reached 13,000,000,000 frances, constituting ten per cent of the total capital investments.

The highest record of capital investments during the past ten years was registered in 1940 when they amounted to 307,000,000,000 francs.

This sharp increase is due to sudden development in the home industries following the conclusion of the Franco-German armistice.

U.S. Production Drops

LISBON,—The drop in U.S. armaments production as the result of excessive shirking of work by employees has induced several big American concerns to offer their staffs a kind of lottery from which monthly bonuses are paid to workers for regular and punctual attendance, according to New York dispatches.

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SUPPLY IS ASSURED OF IRON ORE, COAL

Self-Sufficiency Within Confines Of Japan Worked Out, Enforced Since July 1

Japan has broken its production bottleneck as far as iron ore and coal are concerned, and has put in practise a policy of complete self-sufficiency of these vital materials in its confines. This epochal reform has been introduced as a result of the administration inspection made by President of the Planning Board Lieutenant-General Teiichi Suzuki and President of the Industrial Equipment Corporation Ginjiro Fujihara.

This policy has been partially enforced since July 1 this year.

Before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia Japan depended to a large extent upon iron ore in Malai and the Philippines. These regions are now under Japan's control, but this country cannot expect too much of the products there under the prevailing conditions. The same can be said about the products in North and Central China.

The best and most effectual step to cope with the present situation is to get ore from Japan and Chosen. The final policy to produce a certain amount of ore within the present fiscal year has been established by the Japan Iron and Steel Works and other leading concerns interested in the industry. The utilization of low percentage ore and dust ore has also been decided. As a result, prospects for producing a desired amount of ore have been reassured.

The problem of shifting the supply of North China coal to that of Japanese coal also has been solved completely. Hokkaido coal especially will be used most. At first, much difficulty was envisaged on this point from a technical view point, but the authorities concerned have succeeded in carrying out the policy. The policy will cause bottoms to be utilized in many other important and urgent quarters and thereby strengthen Japan's fighting strength all the more.

The bottleneck in transportation also has been broken. Instead of marine transportation, land transportation will be given the utmost importance and this through cooperation of the railway authorities bids fair to realize satisfactory results in the near future.

TIMOR'S RESIDENTS SHOW COOPERATION

Island Shows Marked Progress Since Occupation by Japanese Forces

Domei

SINGARADJA, August 22.—It was in the spring of last year that Timor Island was occupied by the Imperial Forces.

The island has since been making progress, thanks to the great interest shown by the Japanese authorities in the advancement of the welfare of the native residents.

A part of the credit for the progress which has been made in undertakings for the development of the island goes to the native inhabitants who have been voluntarily cooperating with the Japanese authorities.

Timor, Rotti, Savu, and Allor Islands have a combined area of approximately 20,000 square kilometers, with a total population of 700,000.

All the inhabitants of the island have complete faith in the Imperial Forces.

No measures have been adopted by the Japanese authorities which ignored the habits and customs of the native population. Thus it has come out that there is a good understanding of Japan's intentions on the part of the native inhabitants. That there were only few tax delinquents in the last fiscal year shows the extent to which the native inhabitants are trusting the Japanese authorities.

All the native inhabitants, excepting the residents of Rotti, are for the most part illiterate, and not more than 2 per cent of them understands the Malai language.

Since civil administration was introduced into the islands, the Japanese authorities have been making efforts toward the improvement of the education of the native inhabitants. At present 120 elementary schools, with nearly 7,000 pupils, are open. From the first the school fees were abolished.

Agriculture on the islands is being revolutionized. The primitive method of growing things is giving place to the modern Japanese method. There is a rapid increase in the list of vegetables which are grown on the islands.

The sound economic and financial development of the islands is one of the aims of the Japanese authorities. People's banks have been established at many places on the islands. This system has much to do with the fact that the natives are saving more and more.

There are a few thousand Chinese in the entire Timor area. They understand well the current situation and are collaborating with the Japanese authorities. Various plans are under way for getting these Chinese to earn their own living.

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MAIN SWIM EVENTS WON BY COLLEGIANS

Delegates From Fukuoka, Hyogo, Saga, Kochi Take Most Of Honors at Meiji Meet

Representatives from Fukuoka, Hyogo, Saga and Kochi Prefectures captured the majority of honors over the two-day summer games of the 14th Meiji Shrine Physical Training Meet which was brought to a close on Sunday.

With a total of 16 points, young boys from Fukuoka Prefecture finished first in the marine events held in the vicinity of the Yokohama Marine Institute. Out at the Meiji Shrine Pool, industrial workers from Hyogo Prefecture turned back the threat of the swimmers from Manchoukuo for top honors, while natators from Saga and Kochi Prefecture tied for first place with 20 points in the young boys' division.

Throughout the two days ideal weather prevailed and the entire program of 46 events were run off smoothly. Following the opening ceremony of Saturday, the delegates, numbering over 1,000 immediately went into competition at 10 a.m.

Throughout the meet, demonstrations in Japanese swimming, military sports and mass drills were held along with the standard events.

Trial heats were held throughout Saturday and on Sunday the finals dominated the swimming meet. Also on Sunday, diving and water polo tilts were held.

Collegians Grab Honors

In the men's open division swimming meet, local collegians grabbed most of the honors, the Nichidai University team defeating the Nojiri Club for the water polo championship.

In a mild upset, Koichi Sakai of Rikkyo University, defeated Shuichi Murayama of Waseda University in a heated 1,500-meter free style race. Sakai leading most of the way with a burst of speed in the last 15 meters finished the race in the time of 19 minutes 48 seconds flat.

In one of the closest races of the day, Takeji Honda, veteran Rikkyo University free stylist, nosed out Makino of Nichidai in the 100 meters. Honda's time was 61.8 seconds.

The women's open division competition went to the mermaids from Tokyo Fourth Girls' High School hands down, the Tokyo girls taking all forms of even. Miss Fumiko Hatano, holder of the national record in the 400-meter free style, won this event in the time of 5 minute 49.6 seconds.

Men's Open

400-meter free style.—Won by Tsujita (Nichidai); Nonami (Rikkyo) second; Ohta (Rikkyo) third. Time—4:52.6.

50-meter underwater.—Won by Iwasaki (Tokyo Mita Club); Katayama (Okayama Prefecture) second; Fujinn (Bunrika College) third; Time—34.4.

200-meter breast stroke.—Won by Suzuki (Hosei); Yoshimura (Nichidai) second; Sugiyama (Rikkyo) third. Time—2:47.8.

100-meter free style.—Won by Honda (Rikkyo); Makino (Nichidai) second Shirayama (Rikkyo) third. Time—1:01.8.

100-meter back stroke.—Won by Nishino (Nichidai); Yamamoto (Rikkyo) second; Shimizu (Nichidai) third. Time—1:11.8.

1,500-meter free style—Won by Sakai (Rikkyo); Murayama (Waseda) second, Kurosawa (Rikkyo) third. Time—19:48.0.

Diving.—Won by Iwasa (Keio) 24.07 points. Murakoshi (Meiji) second; Yamamoto (Nichidai) third.

Women's Open

100-meter free style.—Won by Miss Arai (Tokyo Fourth High); Hatano (Tokyo Fourth High) second; Sonobe (Tokyo Fourth High) third. Time—1:15.0.

100-meter back stroke.—Won by Miss Sonobe (Tokyo Fourth High); Miura (Tokyo Fourth High) second; Kikuchi (Tokyo) third. Time—1:26.0.

200-meter breast stroke.—Won by Miss Morohoshi (Tokyo Fourth High) Muto (Tokyo Fourth High) second; Sawa (Tokyo Fourth High) third. Time—3:23.6.

400-meter free style.—Won by Miss Hatano (Tokyo Fourth High); Arai (Tokyo Fourth High) second; Hosono (Tokyo Fourth High) third, Time—5:49.6.

Industrial Workers

300-meter relay—Won by Hyogo Prefecture; Manchoukuo second; Osaka third; Gifu fourth; Niigata fifth; Aichi sixth. Time—3:40.2.

100-meter free style—Won by Ujihara (Manchoukuo); Morosawa (Hokkaido) second; Miyamoto (Ibaraki). Time—1:01.8.

100-meter back stroke—Won by Sato (Hyogo Prefecture); Tanaka (Osaka); Abe (Manchoukuo) third. Time—1:15.4.

200-meter breast stroke—Won by Uyeno (Hyogo Prefecture); Fukuda (Osaka) second; Ohtake (Manchoukuo) third. Time—3:02.2.

Young Boys' Division

200-meter underwater hauling relay—Won by Saga Prefecture; Kochi second; Okayama third; Yamaguchi fourth; Chiba fifth; Hyogo sixth; Hiroshima seventh. Time—2:59.6.

800-meter relay—Won by Kochi Prefecture; Saga second; Chiba third; Okayama fourth; Wakayama fifth; Hyogo sixth; Hokkaido seventh. Time—10:46.8.

Point Summary

Industrial Workers

1.	Hyogo Prefecture	24
2.	Manchoukuo	20
3.	Osaka	16
4.	Gifu	10
5.	Hokkaido	5
6.	Niigata and Ibaraki	4
7.	Aichi and Mie	2
8.	Okayama	1

Young Boys' Division

1.	Saga and Kochi	20
2.	Okayama	16
3.	Chiba	15
4.	Yamaguchi and Hyogo	11
5.	Wakayama	10

FILIPINO VIGNETTES (V)

By *YUTAKA SHUDO*

The occupations of the people living in Bataan are chiefly agriculture and fishing. Before the war there were about 85,000 living in the peninsula, and at present about 60,000 of them have returned to their homes. Of the 25.000 people still missing, some have been killed in the war, or died of illness, while others have fled to various parts of the island. Therefore, it can safely be said that all those who are able, and who had the intention of coming back to their old homes, have now returned.

The people are of a mild and good disposition, and they do not evade hard work. However, they have a definite tendency to depend on those who are stronger than themselves. And having witnessed the brilliant military exploits of the Japanese soldiers during the capture of Bataan, they have an unconditional faith in the Imperial Forces.

Although farming is steadily returning to its pre-war condition, it is said that at one time the people were unable to harvest as much as they had expected because of the absence of water-buffaloes. But now, since the buffaloes are increasing in number, it will not be long before they are able to be self-supporting just as they were before the war.

The fishing industry has not only returned to normality completely but is even showing more liveliness than before the war. This industry is also looked upon with a great hope for the future as the sea around Bataan is often called the "treasure-house of the deep."

Thanks to the activities of the Army Epidemic Prevention Corps malaria patients have been reduced to 10 percent of last year's figure. This is the smallest figure yet for malaria patients since the beginning of Bataan history. Furthermore, most of the malaria patients are among those who live in the hilly parts of the peninsula. There are practically no malaria victims among the people living in towns. Since so much success has crowned our efforts at fighting malaria during the past one year, it may not be long before malaria will be driven completely out of the peninsula by our army medical corps. The people can now follow their occupations with their minds at ease as all the patients are well supplied with quinine.

I shall have more to say about the co-operation being extended by the native inhabitants to the Japanese soldiers, but here I will give one or two examples of their earnest desire to help the Japanese troops. The people of northern Bataan are not only working very hard to produce lumber for the purpose of shipbuilding, but they are also showing an unreserved enthusiasm for the cultivation of cotton plants. Also, besides cooperating with the Japanese soldiers in reconstruction work the governor, mayor and the people are completely united in establishing peace and security in the area.

Photo shows a little girl with edible frogs which she has caught in the wet fields. (Passed by the War Ministry)

BRILLIANT NET FORM SEEN AT KARUIZAWA

Nippon Times Cup for Men's Singles Goes to Sumi of Waseda University

By a Staff Correspondent

KARUIZAWA, August 22.—Tennis fans in Karuizawa have had the privilege of enjoying for the past five days daily exhibitions of brilliant technique and skill. This morning, in the finals of the men's championship singles, Tamotsu Sumi, Waseda University champion, defeated Kozaburo Kataoka, Tokyo Imperial University champion, in a straight set match 6-1, 6-2 thereby winning the Nippon Times Cup.

The victory of Sumi, a newcomer to the Karuizawa tennis tournament, was won by a clean-cut and brilliant play. The first set began with Sumi's service. In the first two games, Kataoka was rather erratic and with his double faults in service, lost to Sumi by 2-0. In the third game, Kataoka returned one game, breaking Sumi's service. After Sumi got the 3-1 lead, Kataoka's play became rather rough and the balls often went out of the court. In the 7th game, Kataoka tried several clever tactics, and by his sharp-angled and fast smashing the game was duce. However, Sumi played steadier at the baseline and won the first set 6-1.

Sumi Maintains Form

In the second set, Kataoka sent his balls deep into the baseline of his opponent, and the game was two all. But Sumi maintained his steadiness and forged ahead from 3-2 to 5-2. In the last game, Sumi kept his service well and finally won the set and the match, 6-2.

One of the most brilliant matches in the tournament was the finals of the men's championship doubles, which was played yesterday afternoon at 2:30 when the Kataoka-Harada team won the title and the Nippon Times trophies. The team defeated the Okazaki brothers with a closed score, 6-4, 4-6, 6-3.

At first both teams showed an almost equal strength and the fighting was a spectacular one. In the middle of the set the game was 3-3, but toward the latter part the Kataoka-Harada team showed itself a better combination, and got the first set by 6-4. The second set proved to be a rather see-saw affair. Both teams got one game each, after which the Okazaki brothers obtained two games. The Kataoka-Harada team then got the two following games, the score being 3-3. The Okazaki brothers then played in the best form and returned the second set by 6-4, making the match set all.

In the final set, the Okazaki brothers got three games but the Kataoka-Harada team proved superior in teamwork and in technique, and won the set and the match. Often all four players would be at the net, and a brilliant volleying fighting was to be witnessed. Especially Kataoka was good in his service, which was fast and well-placed, while Harada displayed a fine net playing with clean-cut and decisive volleys. Although the Okazaki brothers lost this match, a long experience in doubles play was disclosed by the older, while the younger brother showed admirable technique, ably assisting by smashing and wide court covering.

In the finals of the women's championship singles, played this morning at 9:30, Miss Akiko Miyagi of the Den-en Club defeated Mrs. Tanaka, 6-2, 6-1. Miss Miyagi's play was brilliant and always kept her opponent running after the ball from corner to corner, as her placements were deep in the baseline.

Miss Miyagi also displayed a fine volleying at the net, while Mrs. Tanaka was a little weak in her backhind drives. Furthermore, Miss Miyagi did not fail to discover her opponent's weaknesses.

Women's Finals Played

In the finals of the women's championship doubles, which also was played yesterday, August 21, at 3:30 p.m. the Miss Miyagi-Miss Kondo team, of the Den-en Club, Tokyo, defeated Miss Asabuki-Mrs. Tanaka, in a long match. The score was 6-3, 9-7. Despite the match finishing in a straight set match, both teams looked almost equal in their tennis, showing several fine plays. In the first set, the Asabuki-Tanaka team centered their attack on Miss Kondo, who was regarded as the weaker partner of the Miyagi-Kondo team. However, Miss Kondo skillfully returned these hardhit balls by driving and lobbing.

In the second set, after the Miss Miyagi-Miss Kondo team led the set 2-1, both teams' played well, resulting in seven all. Then Miss Miyagi's excellent play, which was well assisted by Miss Kondo's covering at the back court, won for their team the title for this event.

One of the most exciting matches was the finals of the mixed championship doubles, when the Miss Asabuki-Uhara team beat their opponents, Miss Miyagi-Tamai, with a score of 6-2, 11-9. It will be recalled that Miss Asabuki, teamed with Nunoi, was the winner of the mixed doubles last year. Her tennis is one of the best among the women players, especially in the doubles, while her partner, Uhara, is one of the best doubles players. It is therefore only natural that this combination made a strong team. The Miss Miyagi-Tamai team also played several fine games, and the second set of each game was won by both teams in turn. Until Miss Asabuki-Uhara won the match, no one was quite sure as to which team would get the second set.

Today, at 3 p.m., there will be an exhibition doubles match at the court when four champions, namely, Hyotaro Sato, ex-Davis Cup Champion, Tamotsu Sumi, Waseda University champion, Keizo Uhara, of the Koshien Club and Tokuzo Tamai, former champion of the Keio University, will play.

Following this exhibition match, there will be a Cup presentation ceremony at the tennis court, when the Nippon Times Cup for the Men's Championship Singles, and the Men's Championship Doubles, and other trophies for each event will be presented to the winners and runners-up.

Another German Air Ace

BERLIN.—Seven enemy aircraft were downed in a single night by Prince Sayn-Wittgenstein, a captain in the German Luftwaffe and bearer of the Knight's Cross Order of the Iron Cross. He has thus far won 47 victories in night engagements on the Eastern Front.

Europe's Food Situation

BUDAPEST.—Europe's food situation is far better than in previous years, declared Dr. Clodius before the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce here. He declared in his address that important new areas had been opened up for grain production, which has not only increased but also improved.

REGAINING BY CHINA OF RIGHTS HISTORIC

Shanghai Settlement Restoration of Paramount Significance, Dr. Chu States

Declaring that the restoration to China of the International Settlement at Shanghai is of paramount historical significance, Dr. Chu Minyi, Foreign Minister of the National Government of China, emphasized in a recent broadcast speech, that with the restoration, China has achieved her long-desired object of national independence, thus being placed in the position to exert total efforts toward the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia.

In another part of his speech, Dr. Chu stated: "The restoration of the Settlement while removing the greatest obstacle to China's independence and thereby facilitating her task of national rejuvenation, also increases her obligations, as an independent nation, toward East Asia as well as toward the world.

The text of the Chinese Foreign Minister's broadcast follows:

The conclusion, on June 30, of the Sino-Japanese Agreement concerning the retrocession of the International Settlement at Shanghai, which will be effected on August 1, is a matter of great gratification.

Following the signing on January 9, of the Sino-Japanese Convention for the restoration of concessions and the abolition of extraterritorial rights, Japan immediately put into effect the restoration of her exclusive concessions in various parts of China.

Negotiations over the restoration of the Shanghai Settlement were next taken up and, with the return of Ambassador Masayuki Tani to this country after a visit to home, added impetus was given to the proceedings which resulted in the successful conclusion of the present Agreement. The spirit of harmony which prevailed throughout the discussions will always live in our memories, testifying to the genuine friendship subsisting between the two countries.

Many Lives Sacrified

For decades, our comrades have devoted their lives to the People's Revolution which has for its final objective China's independence and equality. The delay in the realization of this objective has been due, in no small measure, to the existence of foreign concessions, which undermines our territorial integrity.

The Anglo-American Imperialists, moreover, have utilized the concessions as bases for the political, economic and cultural aggression of China, turning her into a quasi-colony. The International Settlement at Shanghai formed the principal base for these nefarious activities.

Until the International Settlement at Shanghai was restored, therefore, the final goal of the People's Revolution could not be reached. Now that its retrocession is realized, the International Settlement—long an obnoxious phenomenon—has passed into oblivion. The event will prove a milestone in China's history.

The restoration of the Settlement, whilst removing the greatest obstacle to China's independence and thereby facilitating her task of national rejuvenation, also increases her obligations, as an independent nation, toward East Asia as well as toward the world.

As we realize that this great obstacle to the success of the People's Revolution is removed, we are reminded that the National Father's strongest desire was for the abolition of the unequal treaties, of which the existence of concessions was the strongest and most important prop. The hallowed spirit of the National Father will now find solace in witnessing the attainment of this cherished aim.

Japan Enabled Restoration

It must not be overlooked that the restoration was possible because of the assistance of our friendly ally, Japan. Since the Konoye Declaration of 1938, to the conclusion of the Sino-Japanese Basic Treaty of 1940 and the signing of the Sino-Japanese Convention of 1943, Japan has pursued a consistent policy of helping China in her task of achieving national independence and international equality—a policy which has been put into concrete form.

With the restoration of the International Settlement at Shanghai, China achieved her long-desired object of national independence, thus being placed in the position to exert total efforts toward the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia. The development not only restores China's territorial integrity, but is also of great significance in China's economic rehabilitation.

Because of its favorable geographical position, Shanghai controls Central China's rich hinterland. With their abundant capital, their advanced technique, and their political and military influence, the Anglo-American imperialists pursued a policy of economic exploitation. Utilizing the International Settlement at Shanghai as a base of operations, they monopolized industry and shipping, and enriched themselves at the expense of the Chinese masses.

China Regains Economic Pivot

With the retrocession of the Settlement, this economic pivot of the nation is restored to its rightful owner, and will henceforth be used for the rational development and rehabilitation of the country, augmenting the national strength to contribute toward the War and the reconstruction of Greater East Asia.

The retrocession of the International Settlement is, moreover, one of the major results of the Peace Movement, and is a natural outcome of Sino-Japanese collaboration. The necessity of Sino-Japanese co-existence and co-prosperity in order to realize the defense of East Asia and to contribute toward the building of the New World Order needs no further elaboration. The sincerity of our friendly ally, Japan, in carrying out her promises to help us on the path to independence and equality, is in total variance to the empty promises and delusive tricks of the Anglo-Americans.

The restoration to China of the International Settlement at Shanghai is, therefore, of paramount historical significance. In appreciation of the assistance rendered by our friendly ally, and to bear in an admirable manner, the new responsibility on our shoulders, it behooves the Chinese nation to live up to the spirit underlying the alliance between the Chinese and Japanese peoples, and to exert their full efforts toward the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia.

Simplicity, Frugality Play Big Roles in Our Victories

Fortitude and Valor Instilled Into Japanese Troops Through Simple But Clean Living Proving Hallucination to Enemy

By TAKEO AKIYAMA

Of the many worthwhile consequeences which will come of this war, one of the most outstanding, in my opinion, will be a general simplification of our pattern as each nation will be given its rightful position in the world and each will be permitted to pursue its rightful destiny as the nations of Greater East Asia are doing today.

This war is already proving the golden truth of the traditional doctrine of simplicity and frugality. It has first proven how strong faith in the simple truths of life such as patriotism and obedience to one's parents can be, as the men of the Imperial Japanese Forces are showing. It is also proving how vital simple and frugal living is for men who desire to test their mettles on the battlefields.

Simplicity constitutes one of the basic elements of life in Japan, and this simplicity is not something which has been forced upon the nation through circumstances of poverty. The people have, in the course of their long and unbroken history, learned and have had tested from time to time the obvious doctrine that it is only through simple living that judgments can be unerringly passed upon the simple truths of life and that these judgments can be successfully defended subsequently.

Simplicity Is Stressed

Thus, it is by no accident of chance that the men of the Imperial Forces are proving themselves today one of the sternest groups of fighters this world has ever seen. For simplicity and frugality constitute a vital part of the life of the Imperial Forces just as they constitute a vital part in the life of the nation. This may be seen in the following instruction to the men of the Japanese Forces found in the Senjinkun, the basic code of the Imperial Forces. The Senjinkun instructs the Imperial Forces:

"Simplicity should rule one's life on the battlefields that fortitude may be nurtured and vigor developed. Life on the battlefields must be simple. One must always bear in mind that inconvenience is a constant element of warfare and must therefore be constantly frugal. Luxury degrades the spirit of valiance."

Japanese troops overcome the hardships of the battlefronts with much fortitude. When it comes to a battle of grit and fortitude, the enemy are no equal to the Imperial Forces. Over a month has already passed since the American Headquarters announced that they have mobilized everything they got to undertake a general offensive against the handful of Japanese troops defending Munda on New Georgia Island in the Solomons Archipelago.

They have also announced from time to time that they have bombed the Japanese positions with their airplanes, shelled them with their artillery and warships, made tank onslaughts against them, and in fact practically exhausted their store of modern mechanized tactics.

Yanks Shell-Mad

But the Japanese are still bravely defending their positions on New Georgia, and we are now told that the Americans are the ones who are going shell-mad and being practically wiped out by malaria, not to mention by the Japanese defenders themselves who are continuing their valiant and daring counter-attacks.

Similar to the frugal mode of life which athletes follow when they are in training, it is the usual frugal mode of life followed by the Japanese and especially by the men of the Imperial Forces which enable them to withstand almost superhuman hardships at the battlefronts. But parhaps it may be rather enlightening to learn that whereas the athlete trains by following a regular routine the Japanese servicemen in cantonment are moulded into rugged concentrates of dynamites through highly irregular routine.

It may be sufficient for an athlete to store up the reserve strength he needs by eating three square meals a day and sleeping eight full hours nightly, but it would make him look like a butterfly in uniform if he were to join the Imperial Forces at the battlefront and to try to keep up with the Japanese troops in those rugged tactics for which they have become world famous today.

There is no dancing or moving picture shows in the cantonments of the Japanese Army and Navy. And there are practically no Sundays or holidays for the men as they are driven through the stiffest routine of training that any men can suffer themselves to undergo. The fares of the Japanese servicemen in cantonment are frugal, though rich in nourishment.

Fortitude Grit Born

Their vestments too are frugal though constantly neat and clean. And from this frugality of life and ruggedness of training is born that fortitude and grit which are proving to the enemy that machinery and materials are not the only things which can be depended upon in warfare.

Commander Itaru Tashiro of the Navy Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters revealed in a broadcast delivered on August 17 that the Americans have suffered over 20,000 casualties since the beginning of their latest operation in the Solomons which began with their landing at Rendova on June 30. And following closely upon this revelation, the Imperial Headquarters announced that the Imperial Navy Air Units sank or damaged 18 warships and transports of a convoy which attempted a landing on Vella Lavella Island on August 15.

I am not sufficiently informed with the American forces to know just exactly what has led them to suffer their huge casualties and latest defeat. But I am sufficiently informed with the Imperial Forces to know that one of the main factors which are enabling them to achieve their latest achievements and victories is their fortitude and valor, bred from their constant frugality and simplicity of life.

Perhaps it may be pertinent to emphasize that the simple way of living of the Imperial Forces springs from no ignorance of the modern standard of civilization as the mechanized arms of the Imperial Forces are proving by their skillfully achieved victories. Compared with the willingness of each subject to die for the Imperial Throne, this sacrifice of the comforts of modern civilization is but a tiny fragment of the large sacrifice which each is prepared to make for the Imperial Throne.

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TOKYO, TUESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1943

Quixote in Kiska

Of course this story will never appear in the history books of the American school children of the future. The shame-faced authorities will see to that. But it is too bad that this story is bound to be suppressed, for it constitutes one of the most wondrous tales in all the military annals of the world. It is so in keeping with the character of the Americans who love to boast how everything they do is the most unique, the most colossal, the most stupendous. Truly this episode, in which the superlative-loving Americans play the leading role, is one that deserves all the adjectives which they can invent.

Although the American authorities are now trying their best to cover up the story, it was the Americans themselves who first started to broadcast to the world its opening chapters—before they realized how it would eventually end. It was on August 21 that the United States Navy Department proudly announced that between August 1 and August 14 the American forces had conducted 106 air raids on the island of Kiska and had bombarded it 15 times from the sea.

The announcement went to great lengths to recount day-by-day details of how the intrepid American airmen in their incomparably formidable Liberator heavy bombers and their Mitchell medium bombers and their Dauntless dive bombers and their Warhawk and Lightning fighters defied the enemy and the elements to rain destruction upon this dangerous island. On some occasions, as many as 24 separate raids were carried out in the course of a single day, the announcement boasted. It went further to describe how the American surface fleet also dashed in to pour shot and shell upon this hapless little island. Two hundred tons of shells in the course of a half hour's bombardment—and that but one mere sample!—the Americans exulted.

And then came the crowning climax! During all these attacks, there was not a single Japanese soldier on the island, it has now become known! Although the Americans had earlier boasted that Kiska had been completely isolated, the fact was that the entire Japanese garrison had sailed right through the American blockade to withdraw completely during the latter part of July. All the magnificent attacks of the Americans during the first two weeks of August had been against an island on which there was not a solitary human being!

They had encountered only slight resistance and return fire from the island, the American raiders had reported. It is a wonder that they encountered any at all, for there was no garrison to receive the American attacks or to return the fire. Could it be that the American raiders concocted the tales of resistance to enhance their own reputation for bravery, or could it be that the Americans were so nervous while conducting the raids that they imagined things which did not exist at all? Well might the latter be true, for at least on one occasion the raiding American warships fought a destructive battle among themselves, mistaking each other for the Japanese.

So now that the whole story is out, including its surprising conclusion, the American authorities are trying to cover it up. American school children will never be able to read about it in their text books, although it is as unique and colossal and stupendous in its way as anything which the fertile imagination of the Americans can ever boast. But although the American school children in the future may never get the chance to read of this tale of the wondrous character of American courage and American military intelligence, they can, presumably, continue to read the story of Don Quixote, which is after all only a harmless old Spanish classic, far removed from Kiska and the great American attacks. There the children will only read:

"As they discoursed, they discovered some thirty or forty windmills, that are in that field; and as soon as Don Quixote spied them, he said to his squire, 'Fortune doth address our affairs better than we ourselves could desire; for behold there, friend Sancho Panza, how there appears thirty or forty monstrous giants, with whom I mean to fight, and deprive them all of their lives, with whose spoils we will begin to be rich; for this is a good war, and a great service unto God, to take away so bad a seed from the face of the earth.'

" 'What giants?' quoth Sancho Panza.

" 'Those that thou seest there,' quoth his lord, 'with the long arms; and some there are of that race whose arms are almost two leagues long.'

" 'I pray you understand,' quoth Sancho Panza, 'that those which appear there are no giants, but windmills; and that which appears in them to be arms, are their sails, that, swung about by the wind, do also make the mill go.'

" 'It seems well,' quoth Don Quixote, 'that thou are not yet acquainted with matters of adventure. They are giants; and, if thou beest afraid, go aside and pray, whilst I enter into cruel and unequal battle with them.'

"And, saying so, he spurred his horse Rozinante, without taking heed to his squire Sancho's cries, advertising him how they were doubtless windmills that he did assault, and no giants; but he went so fully persuaded that they were giants."

Wish for Health

Our living body in its relations to the physical world has its various wishes. These are to eat, to sleep, to keep warm or cool, as necessity demands—and many others. But it has one permanent wish, which is deeper and therefore hidden. It is the wish for health. It works every moment fighting diseases and making constant adjustments with changing circumstances. The greater proportion of its activities are carried on behind our consciousness. He who has wisdom in regard to his physical welfare knows this and tries to establish harmony between the bodily desires that are conscious and this one desire which is latent. And he willingly sacrifices the claims of his appetites to the higher claim of his health.

We have our social body in which we come into relation with other men. Its obvious wishes are those that are connected with our selfish impulses. We want to get more than others and pay less than is our due. But there is another wish, deeply inherent in our social life, which is concerned with the welfare of the community. He who has social wisdom knows this and tries to bring all his clamorous wishes about personal pleasure, comfort and freedom under the dominion of this hidden wish for the good of others.

Likewise the obvious wish of our soul is to realize the distinction of its individuality, but it has its inherent wish to surrender itself in love to the Great Soul.

The wish for health takes into account the future of the body. The wish for the social good also has its outlook upon the time to come. They face the infinite. The wish of our soul to be one in love with the Great Soul transcends all limitations of time and space. Thus in our body, society, and soul we find on the surface the activity of numerous wishes and in their depth that of the one will which gives these wishes unity, leading them to peace, goodness, and love. In other words, on the one hand we have the wishes of the moment, and on the other the wish for the eternal. It is the function of our soul to unite these two and build its heaven upon the foundation of the earth.—Tagore.

Symbol of Power

Wealth is the symbol of power. Therefore, wealth must move and flow in order to be perfect. For power is active, it is movement. But mere movement is superficial. It must be a growth and therefore continual gaining. This gain is something which not merely moves, but remains. The highest harmony of movement and rest is in the spiritual life, whose essence is love. Love of God, nay, love in all forms, is the reaching of the goal and yet never coming to a stop. Power, when it reaches its end, stops and grows careful of its hoarding. Love, when it reaches its end, reaches endlessness and therefore is not afraid of spending its all.—Tagore.

A Year Ago Today

August 24, 1942

Large formations of Japanese aircraft today raided Port Darwin, it was admitted by the anti-Axis headquarters in the Southwestern Pacific.

* * *

The United States Government has concluded a rubber pact with Salvador, under the terms of which Salvador will sell to the United States all the rubber produced in that country, less domestic requirements.

* * *

The Indian non-obedience movements are hourly gaining momentum and are threatening to become a source of endless trouble to the British authorities in India. As a protest against British oppression upon the Indian populace, 14 Indian newspapers in Calcutta have decided to discontinue voluntarily the publication of their respective papers. In the meantime, several papers in Bombay and other places were ordered by the British authorities to stop publication.

* * *

British Government authorities have begun a campaign over the radio and through the press requesting the public to economize in the consumption of coal in an attempt to deal with the extreme coal shortage in the British Isles. In an attempt to deal with this shortage, Government authorities placed a part of the coal mining industries under Government administration and increased the miners' wages. Despite these efforts, however, coal production has been decreasing daily.

* * *

For the first time since Brazil declared war on Germany and Italy, Rio de Janeiro enforced light control in the city last night. Searchlights continually searched the sky over Rio de Janeiro throughout the night until dawn.

THAILAND'S ECONOMIC POLICIES GEARED FOR SUCCESSFUL WAR

Establishment of Light Industries Encouraged—Increased Production of Rice Taken Up in Earnest

By TOSHIO HIRAOKA

(From the Toyo)

It is gratifying to note that cooperation between Japan and Thailand is steadily on the upgrade. The mutual economic and cultural relations have taken an epochal harmonious turn.

Prior to the outbreak of the current war in Greater East Asia, the economy of Thailand was virtually under the control of Britain. Thailand's main industries are tin, rubber and rice. Of these, the tin and rubber industries were monopolized by British business houses and industrialists. Fortunately, the Thai people retained their control over the rice industry. Even then for the export trade of rice they had to seek the aid of the enterprises of British merchants.

Of the 112,000,000 bhats representing the total amount of capital invested in tin industry as at 1938, 82,000,000 bhats, or seventy-three per cent were the amount invested by Britain; 25,000,000 bhats, or twenty-two per cent, accounted for Danish investments; and only 3,000,000 bhats, or four per cent, represented Thai investments, inclusive of the capital of those enterprises which were under the joint management of Thai and Swedish interests. Likewise, British and Chinese capital enjoyed a predominant position in the rubber and teak industries.

Last year, the Thai Government took over the various industrial enterprises of Britain and, for the development of the tin and rubber industries, established a national policy company capitalized at 50,000,000 bhats under the name of Mineral and Rubber Company. As for teak, it organized the Thai Forestry Company with a capital of 20,000,000 bhats. By executing these steps, it has reinstated its control over the tin, rubber and teak industries. A similar move of the Thai Government is also discernible in its policy of making the country self-sufficient in light industries and in the output of daily necessities.

Was Formerly Importer

In the immediate past, Thailand used to import machines, tools and general goods from Britain and America; but with the start of the present war, it stimulated the rapid growth of light industries, and as a result, such articles as tobacco, hats, shoes, glassware, oil, fat, pencils, earthenware, porcelain, bambooware and other general commodities have come to be manufactured locally on an intensive scale. In most cases, these goods are either turned out by Government owned factories or by semi-official concerns, for there is hardly any factory financed by private capital

The extraordinary efforts made by the Thai Government to establish these official and semi-official factories should not be overlooked. On January 26, this year, the Minister of Industry stated in the State Assembly: "The Government is making every possible endeavor to increase the production of daily necessities; and apart from giving the required support and guidance to civilian industries, it has established semi-official factories to augment the output of tin and rubber and to improve the economic position of the nation."

Judging from the present policy of the Thai Government, it can be safely said that it is doing its best to reinforce the entire economic fabric of the nation as a means to attain self-sufficiency. Although an economic agreement exists between Japan and Thailand, it is not possible for the latter under the prevailing unsettled conditions to import adequate volumes of industrial goods from the former. This is another reason why Thailand is gearing up its industrial expansion. However, it is not in a position to develop heavy industries due to lack of power resources, mechanical skill and equipment. Being an agricultural and mineral country, it seems that it would be proper for Thailand to push up the output of agricultural and mineral products for the time being, instead of considering the chance and possibility of becoming industrially self-sufficient.

The Central Bank of Thailand, the inauguration of which had been a long-pending question, was opened on December 10 last year in Bangkok at the site vacated by the old Hongkong-Shanghai Banking Corporation. The readjustments it has so far carried out include the unlinking of bhat from British sterling, the conclusion of a yen-bhat parity agreement, the utilization of the specie reserve held in the country to settle yen accounts, the obtaining of a loan of ¥200,000,000 from the Bank of Japan, the opening of settlement accounts in yen and the enforcement of a system of exchange concentration. Through such adjustments, Thailand has already effected a notable reformation in its financial fabric, and the Central Bank has become the main organ of the nation's financial transactions. It now looks after the issuing of currency, affairs concerning the national treasury, subscription of public loans and all matters relative to exchange.

Light Industries Encouraged

It appears that the Thai Government is encouraging the expansion of light industries as a rational distribution system and price control. In April last year, it fixed the price ceiling for about 300 categories of commodities; but as this was done without taking proper account of the actual conditions governing the market, it did not yield the anticipated result. In consequence, the price ceiling system was further revised on the basis of recommendations made by the Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry at the request of the Thai Government. The revised method is operating in a much better form.

Thailand has established a paper control committee to meet the wartime paper need of the nation. The committee is composed of three members belonging to the Commerce and Industry Ministry. It is empowered to control the manufacture, sale and export and import of diversse kinds of paper, issuance of cards specifying allotment and the fixation of prices. It has prohibited the export of raw materials needed for manufacturing paper and is allowing the import of paper on a special permit basis. The annual consumption of paper in Thailand before the outbreak of the present war was roughly 7,000 tons of which 4,000 tons were made locally. It is gratifying that Thailand, in view of the emergency conditions, is trying to become self-sufficient in major categories of paper.

It is obvious from the steps hitherto implemented by the Thai Government that it is quite alive to the necessity of vitalizing its control system in order to check inflation and stabilize the national livelihood. The exigencies of war have compelled it to give priority to the production of war materials, and hence, it is devoting concentrated attention to the bolstering of national defense. However, this does not mean that it is attaching secondary importance to price control. In reality, it is trying its best to ameliorate the conditions of the people.

Self-Sufficiency Boosted

A dispassionate survey of wartime Thailand reveals that side by side with the prosecution of war it is doing its level best to reconstruct its economic fabric on a self-sufficiency basis. Among the items included in its program of economic reconstruction, the most noteworthy one is in respect of developing increased production of rice and is giving aids and facilities to the agrarian population to open new fields of cultivation. In a normal year, the average production of cleaned rice is in the neighborhood of 3,500,000 tons, of which 1,500,000 tons are earmarked for export.

Now that Thailand has become one of the principal suppliers of rice to the countries of Greater East Asia, it has become necessary on its part to stimulate the further expansion of rice output. Premier Field-Marshal P. Phibun Songkhram during his recent inspection tour personally encouraged the heads of villages to augment the output of rice. Moreover, as supplementary agricultural industries, Thailand is now paying attention to the cultivation of soya bean, cotton, tobacco, cereals and other agricultural products. The latest agrarian program of the Thai Government clearly suggests that it is laying sound emphasis on rebuilding agricultural industries to replenish the economic strength of the nation.

The economy of Thailand is now undergoing a transition. It has substantially recouped from the adverse effect of British exploitation. Nevertheless, it is confronted with many problems which require immediate solution. In the sphere of currency, Thailand has received a new impetus by pegging bhat to yen. As for export trade, it is meeting the needs of Japan as fast as it can. By securing the financial and commercial assistance of Japan, Thailand has acquired a timely prop to maintain its economic set-up without any serious depression. Its economic position as partner of Japan is becoming steadily secure, and it is confidently expected that in the near future it would become a potential economic factor in the promotion of trade and commerce in this section of the Orient.

Our Struggles

By SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE

Chapter X

Stormy 1930

(Continued)

In most of the provinces where atrocities were perpetrated, local committees were appointed by the public to inquire into and report on those incidents. To publish those reports would require a big volume and would be outside the scope of this book. It would not, however, be out of place to quote some lines from the second letter addressed by the Mahatma to the Viceroy early in May on the eve of his arrest, which was published in Young India on May 8, 1930.

"I had hoped that the Government would fight the civil resisters in a civilized manner. I could have had nothing to say if in dealing with the civil resisters the Government had satisfied itself with applying the ordinary process of law. Instead, whilst the known leaders have been dealt with more or less according to the legal formality, the rank and file have been often savagely and in some cases, even indecently assaulted.

"Had these been isolated cases, they might have been overlooked. But accounts have come to me from Bengal, Bihar, Utkal, the United Provinces, Delhi and Bombay, confirming the experiences of Gujerat, of which I have ample evidence at my disposal.

Cruel Attacks Made

"In Karachi, Peshawar and Madras the firing would appear to have been unprovoked and unnecessary. Bones have been broken, private parts have been squeezed, for the purpose of making volunteers give up salt which is valueless to the Government but precious to the volunteers. At Mahtura an Assistant Magistrate is said to have snatched the National flag from a ten-year-old boy. The crowd that demanded restoration of the flag, thus illegally seized, is reported to have been mercilessly beaten back. That the flag was subsequently restored, betrayed a guilty conscience.

"In Bengal, there seem to have been only a few prosecutions and assaults about salt, but unthinkable cruelties are said to have been practised in the act of snatching flags from volunteers. Paddy fields are reported to have been burnt, eatables forcibly taken. A vegetable market in Gujerat has been raided because the dealers would not sell vegetables to officials. These acts have taken place in front of crowds who have submitted without retaliation in pursuance of the Congress mandate ....Yet this is only the fifth week of the struggle!"

An English disciple of Mahatma Gandhi, Madeleine Slade, paid a visit to Bulsar in Gujerat on June 6 to see with her own eyes how the Satyagrahi volunteers engaged in the non-violent raid on the Dharasana Salt Depot were being treated by the police. She published her report in Young India in the issue of June 12, 1930. Therein she stated that she had found evidence of the following injuries perpetrated on the Satyagrahi volunteers:

1. Lathi blows on head, chest, stomach and joints.
2. Thrusts with lathis in private parts, abdominal regions.
3. Stripping of men naked before beating.
4. Dragging of wounded men by legs and arms, often beating them the while.
5. Throwing of wounded men into thorn hedges or into salt water.
6. Riding of horses over men as they lie or sit on the ground.
7. Thrusting of pins and thorns into men's bodies, sometimes even when they are unconscious.
8. Beating of men after they have become unconscious, and other vile things too many to relate, besides foul language and blasphemy, calculated to hurt as much as possible the most sacred feelings of the Satyagrahis.

Sensational Incidents

To turn now to other events. April 1930, was a month bristling with sensational incidents. Every day seemed to bring forth some new development and no part of the country was free from it. The Indian Legislative Assembly did not have a quiet time either, though the Congress members were out of it. Pandit Madan Mohon Malaviya who was leading the Independent Party there, assumed the leadership of the opposition. Early in April, he walked out of the Assembly together with his followers, as a protest against the manner in which the Government had forced on the Assembly, the priciple of Imperial Preference in connection with the Cotton Tariff Bill. Two days later he resigned from the Assembly together with some other members of his Party.

This was followed by the resignation of the President of the Assembly, V. J. Patel. He addressed two letters to the Viceroy in which he stated that after the resignation of the Congress Party and of Pandit Malaviya's Independent Party, the Assembly had lost its representative character and in the circumstances, he felt that his place was with his people. He also protested against what seemed to him a change of front on the part of the Government on the consitutional question.

Another incident of a totally different character took place in April in the easternmost part of the country. That was the Armoury Raid in Chittagong in East Bengal. A number of young men belonging to a local revolutionary party led by Surjya Kumar Sen, raided the Chittagong Armoury. They shot dead the guards on duty, took possession of the premises, removed what weapons they could and destroyed the rest. Thereafter they retired to the hills and continued guerilla warfare for some days. Ultimately they were overpowered, the majority of them being killed and the rest being forced to fly for their safety. Members of this party, who were at large, continued terroristic activities for a long time. About this time the Afridi tribes on the North-West Frontier grew restless and began to give trouble to the British Government.

Mahatma's Letter

Early in May, the Mahatma wrote his second letter to the Viceroy (part of which has been quoted above) in which he said:

"Dear Friend,

"God willing it is my intention to set out for Dharasna and reach there with my companions and demand possession of the Salt Works . . . It is possible for you to prevent this 'raid,' as it has been playfully and mischievously called, in three ways:

1. By removing the Salt Tax.
2. By arresting me and my party unless the country can, as I hope it will, replace everyone taken way.
3. By sheer goondaism (i.e., terrorism) unless every head broken is replaced, as I hope it will be. . . ."

But before the Mahatma could carry out his intention he was seized by the custodians of law on May 5, 1930 and cast in prison without trial under an old regulation, called Bombay Regulation XXV of 1827.

The arrest of Mahatma Gandhi caused public excitement all over India, but there was no outbreak of violence except in one town, viz., Sholapur in Bombay Presidency. In that town with a large industrial population, the people rose in revolt and overpowered the local police. They took possession of the town, hoisted the national flag and declared their independence. They held the town for some time but troops were rushed in from Bombay and the authority of the British Raj was one again restored. Martial law was then established and this was followed by a reign of terror.

Humiliations Inflicted

During the martial law regime, various restrictions and humiliations were inflicted on the people For instance, people were not allowed to wear Gandhi caps in public, the national flag was pulled down wherever it was seen, etc. Those who were suspected of taking a leading part in the disturbances were sent up for trial. Some of them were hanged and others sentenced to long terms of imprisonment.

While these stirring events were taking place and the people were thinking in terms of independence, the 1927 program of the Government was being translated into action. The Reports of the Provincial Committees and of the Indian Central Committee, appointed to assist the Simon Commission, had been published before the end of 1929. An auxiliary committee of the Simon Commission presided over by Sir Philip Hartog that had been appointed to report on the growth of education in India, had also issued its report in October, 1929. Only the report of the Simon Commission had been held up, possibly because of the Labor Party coming into power in June, 1929. However, on June 7, 1930, the report of the Commission was issued.

The report met with vehement opposition from all quarters, so reactionary were its recommendations. Even the Indian Liberals demanded that the Simon Report should not form the basis of discussion at the Round Table Conference. And since the Indian Legislative Assembly rejected the Simon Report in toto, even in the absence of the Nationalist members, the Government had no option but to agree to the demand.

Fruits of Wisdom

Ambition is not a vice of little people.—Montaigne.

* * *

Short absence quickens love; long absence kills it.—Mirabeau.

* * *

We always like those who admire us, but we do not always like those whom we admire.—Rochefoucauld.

* * *

The affections are like lightning: you cannot tell where they will strike till they have fallen—Lacordaire.

* * *

The evening of a well-spent life brings its lamps with it.—Joubert.

* * *

The avaricious man is like the barren sandy ground of the desert which sucks in all the rain and dew with greediness, but yields no fruitful herbs or plants for the benefit of others.—Zeno.

MORE CHINESE COMING TO UNDERSTAND JAPAN

Nanking's War Entry Arouses National Consciousness

By NOBUYUKI ABE

(From the Taiheiyo)

Japan's ultimate objective in this war is to attain her long-cherished aspiration to build up true Greater East Asia. Whether this can be accomplished by pacific means or by recourse to force does not matter. That the task has been begun at this time and in this manner is all because of the China affair. The War of Greater East Asia and the China affair are, therefore, inextricably interrelated.

Whether the China affair should be settled first, or whether the elimination of Anglo-American influences from East Asia is the prerequisite to the solution of the affair does not affect the ultimate end in view which is the construction of Greater East Asia.

No matter how the war situation may go on, Japan is immutably resolved to crush all obstacles in the attainment of her objective.

Looking at Sino-Japanese relations, we find that, while close collaboration binds Japan and the National Government of China, full understanding is yet to be established in the occupied areas, and it is to be expected that, even after the termination of the war, some considerable time will have to elapse before general Sino-Japanese solidarity can be cemented.

Efforts Successful

The National Government is leaving no stone unturned to preach the cause of Sino-Japanese solidarity to the 400,000,000 people of China, and this effort is meeting with steady success. But above all, Nanking's entry into the war has shown clearly to the Chinese people, as nothing else could have done, what China is doing and should do. Nanking's move has aroused that consciousness and, at the same time, greater national pride. This is a matter for felicitation as serving to solidify Sino-Japanese ties.

The various political and diplomatic measures put into execution by Japan have been highly instrumental in dispelling misgivings and misunderstandings entertained by the Chinese people. No few of them, swayed by Chungking propaganda, were misled to view the China affair as Japan's war for self-aggrandizement, as her encroachment upon the Chinese territory and all that. Now Japan's sincerity of purpose has been given concrete demonstration, and this has greatly accelerated understanding of and trust in Japan on the part of the Chinese people.

China's Help Vital

Japan has no hesitation in going about the task of Greater East Asia building, alone and unaided, but it is undeniable that whether China will cooperate or not will have a great bearing on the progress of the task and the ultimate achievement.

For the betterment of Sino-Japanese collaboration, the two peoples should share a common ideal and stand on a common moral basis. But this is easier said than done. Utmost circumspection must be exercised on both sides in applying this fundamental principle to all cases. Unfortunately, there has been misunderstanding, aggravated by Anglo-American propaganda, regarding Japan's policy toward China, some even thinking her an aggressor. The Chinese, on their part, should disarm themselves of all such misunderstanding and prejudice, while the Japanese, in turn, should sympathize with China in her position and extend kind guidance to her.

It is gratifying that such mutual understanding and mutual helpfulness are being steadily built up. By entering the War of Greater East Asia, China has clearly perceived the path she should tread. She is more appreciative than ever before of Japan's true intentions and is out to give full play to her own ability. All in all, Sino-Japanese relations have been put on the right track.

There are some who seem to interpret Japan's new policy as a recession from her former avowed policy, as currying favor with China, as an attempt to break a deadlock in Sino-Japanese relations or even as the price for China's participation in the war. Nothing is farther from the truth. In making the various moves since January, Japan has only carried out provisions of the Sino-Japanese Basic Treaty. As for China's war entry, it was the realization of her desire to collaborate with Japan in the building up of a new world order. Japan's new policy is not quid pro quo.

Genuine Sino-Japanese solidarity can only be borne of mutual understanding and unreserved cooperation. Japan will go on doing what she believes to be in the common interests of both countries. It is sincerely to be hoped, therefore, that China, bearing the common wellbeing of the two countries in mind and always exercising consummate judgment, will go on the right way.

Build Greater East Asia We Will, With Fiery Spirit And Iron Will

Nippon Times
Evening

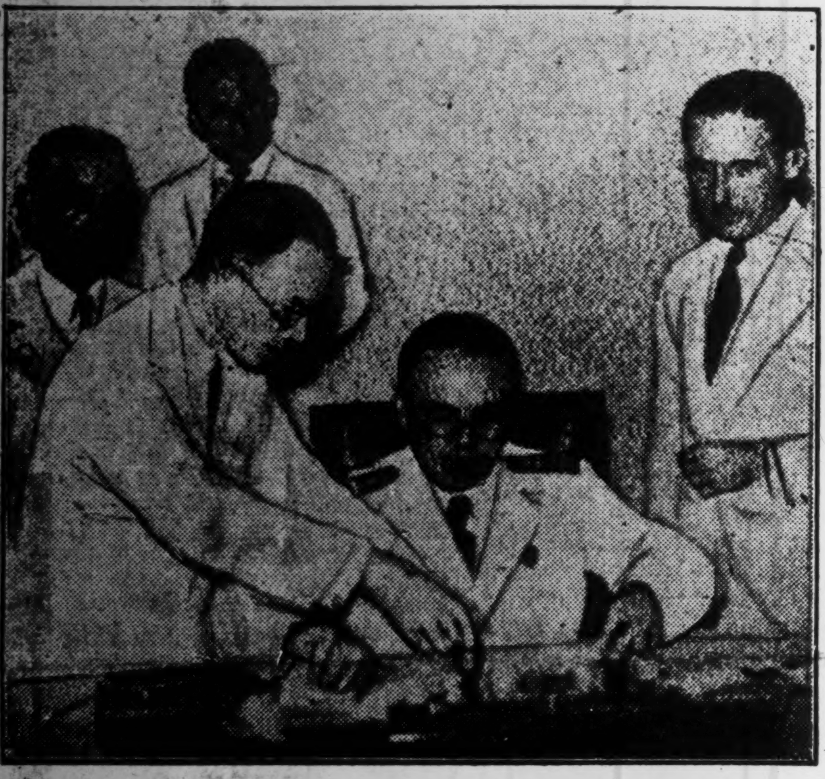
Nippon's Action Spells Construction, Enemy Action Spells Self-Destruction

No. 15,953 TOKYO, TUESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1943 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 8 Sen

In News Spotlight

EPOCHAL PACTS SIGNED

Formal conclusion of the Japan-Thai Treaty respecting Thai incorporation of new territory on August 20 is caught by the camera eye. Seated at left is Premier Phibun Songkhram of Thailand and at right, Japanese Ambassador Teiji Tsubokami.
(Telephoto via Fukuoka)



The enforcement agreement on supply of Japanese products to French Indo-China for the current year of 1943 was signed at Saigon on August 19. Shown above is Governor-General Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux of French Indo-China seated at the table. Standing at left (circle) is Japanese Ambassador Kenkichi Yoshizawa.
(Telephoto via Fukuoka)

Press Comments

Tuesday, August 24

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Indian Famine; Discussing Terror Raids

ASAHI—Second Front Issue

Indian Famine

TOKYO SHIMBUN—The food shortage in India seems to have assumed an acute form of late. In order to give relief, the Indian Government has established a distribution system in all the cities of the country but not much has apparently been accomplished. In Bengal, hundreds are reported dying of hunger daily. Who are responsible for this dire misery, this slow torturing of innocent people to death?

The food shortage question is not a sudden affair that could not have been averted. It was known long ago that the stoppage of wheat imports from Australia and rice imports from Burma would make the country suffer. What did the British authorities do? They have merely requisitioned the depleted food supply to feed the ever-increasing British garrison force.

Big famines have struck India in the past. On each occasion the British have left them cold. The Indian Government in establishing a distribution system at this late hour is doing exactly what the proverbial nitwit did: beginning to make the rope with which to truss up a burglar at the sight of one. The responsibility of the British authorities for allowing the food situation to aggravate to this extent is extremely heavy. They will no doubt try to shift the blame onto someone else but their fundamental attitude of regarding Indians as so many cattle is clearly responsible for the serious situation. They have exploited the Indian people until they are literally and actually starving to death.

Discussing Terror Raids

TOKYO SHIMBUN.—Various surmises have been put forward regarding the Quebec conference now in progress. Political questions apropos of the Soviet Union, the formation of a second front and other difficult matters are no doubt before the conference, and no matter what decisions may be reached it would be another thing to carry them out.

Now, whether they will decide it at the conference or not, it is absolutely certain that they will extend and strengthen their indiscriminate bombing from the air in Europe and in the Pacific area. There are various forms in which the Anglo-Saxon nerve warfare is being conducted but many instances show that what they mean by nerve warfare is primarily this indiscriminate bombing. They consider it the most effective means of destroying the morale of the enemy and thus they are bombing unarmed and open cities.

The Anglo-Saxon race in the course of their career of world conquest have used various tricks to fool other races but when they found that they could no longer be fooled, they have resorted to the most barbaric means of coercing the less tractable. Recently Roosevelt and Churchill have come to suffer from a hardening of the arteries and their political wisdom seems to have dried up. Thus they are resorting to their old policy of terrorism. At any rate, we may be sure that whatever might be discussed at the conference, it is warfare by means of wanton aerial bombardment.

Second Front Issue

ASAHI—One marked feature of the Quebec conference is that the Soviet Union is not taking any part in it. The bare fact that the Soviet Union is not participating in an Anglo-American conference may not be so strange, seeing that it was so at the Casablanca conference too, but this time a delicate and complicated meaning attaches to the fact that the United States and Britain deliberately neglected to invite the Soviet Union to the meet-

(Continued on Page 2)

P.I. BODY ACTIVE IN PREPARATION OF FREE NATION

Constitution Draft Gets Heated Study--Vargas Seen Joyful

Domei

MANILA, August 23.—The Preparatory Commission for Philippine Independence convened again yesterday morning to resume discussions on the draft of the Philippine Constitution which had been submitted to its plenary session last Thursday.

It is understood that the deliberations centered on the provisions of the organic law with the members animatedly voicing their respective views on the various details of the document brought up for discussion.

Jose P. Laurel, President of the Preparatory Commission for Philippine Independence, presided over the meeting which was attended by all members except Sultan Sa Ramtin who is indisposed at Mindanova.

The announcement issued after the first meeting on Friday said that the constitutional draft had been presented to the Commission which immediately plunged into a lively discussion of the document The announcement added that the organic law will soon be ready for publication as well as ratification by the people, in accordance with the provisions.

Vargas in Vital Role

Domei

MANILA, August 23.—"I am filled with gratitude for the honor and opportunity of serving my country and people during the past year," declared Jorge Vargas, today, on the eve of his 53rd birthday.

"I have waited 53 years to see my country free and at last my cherished desire will be granted. Needless to say I am overjoyed."

Reviewing the past year, Vargas said, "what success has been attained by the Commission is due largely to the invaluable guidance of Japanese friends and the loyal coopera-

(Continued on Page 2)

TOKYO ASSEMBLY POLL DUE ON SEPTEMBER 13

Clean and Successful Election Is Sought

The first election of members of the Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly will be held between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m., September 13, it was formally announced by the Tokyo Metropolis in its Official Gazette issued today.

Formerly, the election of the Tokyo Municipal Assembly was opened at 7 a.m. but in consideration of the convenience of factory and other workers who desire to cast their votes before going to work, the opening time was made one hour earlier.

Also, to enable early voters to come to polling places, metropolitan authorities will confer with representatives of tram lines in the Metropolis respecting the running of cars earlier on the morning of election day.

As it is the first election since the formation of Tokyo Metropolis, every attention will be given to make it clean and successful. Particularly, citizens are advised to select properly qualified persons for membership in the Assembly, and in view of present wartime conditions, any mass demonstration that might hinder wartime life and production will be suppressed.

Danish Co-Effort Asked

The Danish Government issued an order signed by the King on August 22 urging the people to cooperate with the Government in suppressing sabotage, according to reports from Copenhagen, a Berlin dispatch to the Asahi reveals.

The order pointed out that acts of sabotage would cause dangerous internal conditions, and asked the people to cooperate with the Government.

Gromyko Sees Welles

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 23.—The new Soviet Ambassador, Andre Gromyko. visited the State Department for the first time since his appointment today, and conferred with Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles. Upon the return of President Roosevelt to Washington, he will present his credentials.

U.S. Envoy Standley Said Quitting Post; Reasons Personal

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 23.—United States Ambassador William Standley to Moscow is expected to resign and return home, according to AP reports from Washington. As to the reason for his resignation, AP reported that he was not being recalled but was resigning because of personal reasons. When Ambassador Standley, some time ago, criticized the Soviet Government on its attitude toward the arms and supplies being furnished by America, at a press interview given to American and British newspapers, the New York Times reported that he would resign.

NEW WAR PLANS SEEN AT QUEBEC

Widescale Strategy Reported Revealed By British Sources

Domei

LISBON, August 23.—The Quebec parley has decided on a "new counter-offensive against the Japanese forces which will be as thoroughly scientific as that against the Reich forces," according to Rovert Vivian, Reuter correspondent, who claims that he obtained the information from the spokesman of the British delegation today.

It is unknown whether the British spokesman's words as reported by Vivian are true or just propaganda aimed at disturbing the Axis camp.

At any rate, the Reuter correspondent reports as follows:

"According to the detailed explanation of the military implications of the Quebec parley which was made for the first time since the commencement of the conference, Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt are planning several offensives on the European Front. They are said to have already appointed several supreme commanders.

"The authorities have refused to announce the names of these commanders. It was vaguely intimated, however, that General Dwight D. Eisenhower will be named leader of the anti-Axis forces which are expected to carry out the Balkan drive. Moreover, according to present plans, a British officer is expected to command the anti-Axis forces which will land on France or the Low Countries.

Subject to Change

"Of course, these plans are subject to change in accordance with the future developments of war situation. Be that as it may, the anticipated anti-Axis counter-offen-

(Continued on Page 2)

Neutrality Stressed

The strict neutrality of Sweden was emphasized by Swedish Foreign Minister C. Gunther in his address given at Karlscrona on August 22 according to a Stockholm dispatch to the Asahi.

Foreign Minister Gunther declared that the Swedish people are prepared to defend their country against any invader, and that any one attacking Sweden or attempting to bring her into the war would be considered an enemy of Sweden.

ANTI-AXIS FEARS SOVIET RUPTURE WILL BE RESULT

Recall of Litvinov Shocks British; Red Organ Makes Demand

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 22.—The spokesman of the anti-Axis strategic conference now being held at Quebec said today that upon reading the first news of the recall of Ambassador Litvinov in the newspapers, he was shocked, according to a UP report from Quebec. But the spokesman refused to say how President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill received the news.

The first repercussion caused in conference quarters upon receipt of the news was the observation that some new situation had developed at the Kremlin, and that the first result of the Ambassador's recall would be a change in the diplomatic policy of the Soviet Government.

"The recall of Ambassador Litvinov from Washington has proved a shock to British political circles, and fear is now being entertained that in the worst possibility a break in the relations between the Soviet and the United States and Britain might occur," AP reports from London also said today.

Pravda Makes Demand

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 23.—With a delicate atmosphere now prevailing between the Soviet Union and the Anglo-American Powers over the second front issue, the Pravda, organ of the Communist Party, today voiced a demand for formation of a second front by anti-Axis forces operating from Britain, Moscow reports.

Said the Soviet organ:

"Britain forms the main base for continental invasion. Without utilizing Britain, which is extremely advantageous strategically, it would be almost impossible to beat Germany. Invasion from that direction can be effectively supported by fighter planes and naval and army bomber squadrons and, moreover, only one-twentieth of the ships to be used to transport men and material are sufficient for this operation, as compared with an attempt from the Mediterranean."

Big Repercussion Seen

The recall of Soviet Ambassador to Washington Maxim Litvinov has caused serious repercussions par-

(Continued on Page 2)

India-China Air Chief

Domei

LISBON, August 23.—Major-General George Stratmyer, former Chief-of-Staff of United States Army Air Force, who was recently sent to India by the War Department, has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of American Air Forces in India and China, according to reports from New Delhi.

Spain Closes Harbor Area

Domei

LISBON, August 23.—The Spanish Government issued an order today prohibiting the entrance of people into the Barcelona harbor district, excepting port workers.

British Planning to Grab Art Treasures Of Italy in Sicily, Says Popolo di Roma

Special to the Nippon Times

ROME, August 23.—Under the caption "artistic treasure," the Popolo di Roma reveals that the representative of the well-known London antiquarian firm, Duver, is at present in Sicily. He has visited several art monuments, particularly Palermo's gallery and Catania's cathedral, elaborating the catalogues of the artistic objects and pictures therein.

Among others, Duver's representative has catalogued the famous treasure of Sant' Agata at Catania which is formed of massive gold and diamonds and precious stone.

This and other activities regarding Italian art treasures, seems destined to enrich the British collections.

The paper says that the rumors are not vague and have been proved by the mission of Duver's representative which is famous for her connection all over the world. A British collection of Italian treasures in Sicily is very possible and every protest of the Italians would be vain. Besides private owners, by menace or difficulties of life, may be compelled to dispose of their treasures. Duver firm may offer in payment those famous banknotes introduced by the forces in occupation and so the fraud of the Elgin marbles may be repeated.

The Popolo di Roma invites the government to concentrate its attention on this matter by entrusting the Swiss Government, which is taking care of Italian interests in Anglo-American countries, to intervene to prevent such artistic pillaging.

"We Italians, the paper continues, have militarily occupied Athens and other Greek localities during the last two years, and we have always given an example of respect for the works of art there. We do not intend to take retaliatory measures but simply ask for reciprocity right."

Heavy Battles Raging on E. Front; Germans Claim Big Soviet Losses

Domei

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, August 23.—The Reich air and ground forces, yesterday, continued to exact a heavy toll of the foe on the eastern, western and south European fronts. Continuous heavy fighting still rages on the Mius front where all the Soviet attempts to break through the German lines have been repelled. The German troops in counter-attacks intercepted strong Soviet infantry tank thrusts and badly shattered the attempts to pierce the Reich lines.

The German ground forces accounted for the destruction of 409 Soviet tanks yesterday while the Luftwaffe brought down a total of 73 planes on the Soviet-German front. German fighters yesterday shot down 13 enemy planes over the Gulf of Salerno in southern Italy while over occupied western territory and the Atlantic, 11 additional enemy aircraft, mostly four-engined bombers, were shot down in dog fights. Striking at the vital British military objectives, fast German bombers last night attacked areas in the north of London and the southeastern coast of England dropping heavy caliber bombs. Five enemy bombers were brought down when the enemy carried out desultory attacks on western Germany where churches, hospitals, and schools were hit. A total of 101 four-engined enemy bombers were brought down on August 17 during a daytime attack on two south German cities and not 56 as originally reported.

Tank Regiment Active

Domei

BERLIN, August 23.—The great war results gained by the Westphalian Tank Regiment in the Bielgorod battle were announced by German military authorities today.

Since the opening of the campaign in the Bielgorod area, the Westphalian Tank Regiment had obtained notable results, and in the battle from July 5 to August 12, smashed 265 enemy tanks, and also destroyed more than 200 enemy guns and numerous war supplies. Furthermore, since the beginning of the present year, the Regiment destroyed more than 600 enemy tanks and about an equal number of guns and numerous other arms.

Struggle on Mius Front

On the Mius Front, the Soviets yesterday, again continued their attacks strongly supported by battle planes and tanks, according to an announcement by the Fuehrer's Headquarters on August 22 in a special dispatch to the Nippon Times.

"In bitter hand-to-hand battles, our troops repelled all the assaults and succeeded in encircling and destroying an enemy group of 22 tanks," the announcement said.

"In the fighting area of Kharkov, the enemy pressure against our positions is continuing strong. All attempts at break-out by the Soviets have been frustrated."

REICH TROOPS QUIT KHARKOV

German War Front Shorter, Stronger Due to Withdrawal

Domei

BERLIN, August 23.—German forces at Kharkov withdrew from the city last night, the German High Command announced today.

Concerning the German move, DNB reported as follows today:

"After demolishing all military equipment, German forces withdrew from Kharkov last night, without hindrance by the enemy according to a previously-arranged plan. The city has already exchanged hands between the German and Soviet forces several times in the past and no longer has any value as a transportation and supply center. Thus, the German front has now been much shortened and

(Continued on Page 2)

Serious Labor Problem Will Face U.S. After War

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 23.—Upon conclusion of the present war the United States will suffer a serious labor problem, far greater than that after the first World War, the United States Labor Statistics Bureau declared today in its report on future labor problems and unemployment.

"If United States industry fails to take proper measures, America will have at least 12,000,000 unemployed within six months after conclusion of the present war," the report said. The number of young men to be released from military service will be 8,000,000 to 9,000,000 and to this must be added about 6,000,000 unemployed, who will be discharged from war industries. Of course a portion of these war industry workers will be employed in peace industries, but that has been considered in the compilation of the above figures."

London, S. England Hit

Domei

BERLIN, August 23.—A formation of German speed bombers raided northern sections of London and the south coast area of England, Saturday night, dropping many heavy bombs on military objectives, the German military authorities announced today.

Domei

BERLIN, August 22.—Anti-Axis planes in a large formation bombed Germany last night, and particularly caused damages in the residential quarters of Dusseldorf, German military authorities announced today. Hospitals and schools were attacked promiscuously, but casualties were few. German forces shot down many of the enemy planes.

FAMINE GROWS IN CHIANG AREA

N. E. Kwangtung Hit By Riots as Relief Measures Fall Short

The famine prevailing in Chiang-controlled areas in northeastern Kwangtung Province is growing in intensity causing frequent riots among the populace, according to a Nanking report to the Mainichi dated August 23.

Notwithstanding the frantic relief measures of the headquarters of the Seventh War Zone and the Provincial Government of Kwangtung, the famine is assuming serious proportions especially in Taishan and Hsinjung Prefectures where sufferers are resorting to plunder. With disturbances breaking out frequently, public order has been disrupted and the people's anti-war sentiment is intensifying.

For relief of sufferers, General Yu Han-mou, Commander of the Chungking forces in the Seventh War Zone, had summoned prefectural governors of afflicted areas

(Continued on Page 2)

Anti-Axis Still Mum On Rome Declaration

Domei

ROME, August 23.—The American and British Governments do not seem to have yet responded to the notification of Rome as an "open city" by the Italian Government according to the statements of Vatican authorities. In this connection it seems to be the earnest desire of Vatican that United States and Britain will not offer such terms that the Italian Government will not be able to meet.

The anti-Axis air forces are keeping up their reconnoiterings in the vicinity of Rome. In the past three days air raid alarms have been sounded three times. The first alarm was sounded during the night of August 21, the second from 1:00 p.m. to 2:00 p.m. on August 22 and the third on the night of August 22. No anti-Axis planes appeared on August 21, but scouting planes circled over Rome twice during the night of August 22.

Anti-aircraft guns remained silent as usual and no beams of searchlight played into the skies.

U.S. Needs War Workers

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 23.—In the United States, 63,500,000 workers are employed in war industries, according to figures compiled in June, 1943, announced Paul McNutt, Chairman of the United States War Man-Power Board today, according to reports from Washington.

He further declared the necessity of increasing the number of workers by 2,000,000 by January, 1944, and by 2,600,000 by July, 1944.

AOKI REAFFIRMS CO-EFFORT AIM; FINANCIERS MET

Says Japan Resolved To Assist Shanghai In Building New Setup

Domei

SHANGHAI, August 24.—Ending his two day conference with leading Japanese and Chinese officials and businessmen at Shanghai, Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister, Kazuo Aoki, left Shanghai this morning for North China.

Domei

SHANGHAI, August 23.—Japan's determination to extend full collaboration to Shanghai for its reconstruc- was voiced by Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Kazuo Aoki at the dinner party tendered by Mayor Chen Kung-po at the Park Hotel at 7:30 p.m. today.

"It is a matter for genuine pleasure," declared Minister Aoki, "that the Republic of China has made a remarkable development and Sino-Japanese relations have made historic strides since I returned to Tokyo in spring this year.

"People call Japan's recent policy toward China 'new China policy', but this is just a familiar expression. It is Japan's original policy aimed at realizing the grand national ideals of the Japanese Empire. It is natural that Japan and China should cooperate mutually and it is our sincere wish to avoid a grievous situation arising again between the two countries.

'Some time ago, I made a round-trip in the Southern Regions, where I found the people fully cognizant of the situation in East Asia. They are convinced that in order to free themselves from Anglo-American shackles, it is imperative to cooperate with Japan in the prosecution of the War. Accordingly, the question of maintaining public order offers no problem in the Southern Areas where total strength is being used for construction.

Cooperation Is Stressed

"Japan's sincere wish is to emancipate East Asia, as evidenced by the fact that she granted indepen-

(Continued on Page 2)

ANNOUNCEMENTS DUE ON LITERARY PRIZES

¥5,000 to Be Awarded Four Worthy Choices

Detailed regulations on the award of the Greater East Asia Literary Prize, pending decision since the First East Asia Literary Men's Conference, together with the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister's prize and that of the President of the Board of Information, will be made public this evening. In this regard considerable reaction has been roused among Manchoukuoan and Chinese representatives now in Tokyo for the Second Conference.

The Japan Literary Men's Service-to-the-Nation Association has been drawing up plans for the prize award. According to the regulations, literary work produced in the period beginning from the month after the Greater East Asia Literary Men's Conference is held to the month previous to the next conference, will be considered eligible for the prize.

Four literary works will be selected; one each from Japan, Manchoukuo, China and the South. Selection will be made by a committee of 20 persons from each of the four areas. Moreover, a joint judging committee of 15 to make the the final decision will be appointed, comprised of members chosen from the four regions.

Prizes will be ¥5,000 for literary pieces singled out for the award in each of the regims. If no superior piece of work has been produced the prizes may go unawarded for that year. Then again, it will be possible to concentrate the award of ¥20,000 on any one work.

Big Ship Program Set

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 22.—Chairman Emory Rand of the United States Maritime Commission announced today that in the fiscal year of 1944, the United States will construct 8,000 merchant vessels, according to Washington reports.

U.S. RESTORES 53 COAL MINES

Returned to Owners In Accordance With Anti-Strike Ruling

omei

BUENOS AIRES, August 23.—The eturn to private ownership of 53 dditional coal mines in the eastern nited States which had been nder Government control was announced by U.S. Solid Fuel Administrator Harold Ickes today, Washigton reports.

The move was effected in accordnce with the article in the Anti-trike Act to the effect that the overnment should return to civian owners the munitions plants nd mines which have been placed nder its control, within 60 days ter normalcy is recognized to have een restored.

In the eastern United States, hower, 3,700 coal mines still remain nder the control of the Government. Moreover, as a result of the turn of some of the coal mines to vilian operators, the relationship etween the Labor Union and coal ine operators has become delicate gain.

It is recalled in this connection at at time of the suspension of the eneral strike which was carried ut some time ago, Chairman John ewis of the United Mine Workers America declared that the workers greed to strike armistice on condion that the coal mines were placed nder Government control.

With regard to Ickes' announcement concerning the return of some the collieries, however, the United ine Workers of America is maintaining complete silence.

In the meantime, the War Labor oard is continuing deliberation on e wages of coal miners. Thomas ennedy of the Accounts Committe of the Mine Workers' Union toay presented himself at the meetg of the War Labor Board and deanded immediate raise in wages r 77,000 workers in anthracite coal ines.

Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

g. It is clearly only an afterought and a pretext on the part the conference auhorities to say at they did not invite the Soviet nion because they were sure the oviets would not accept. It seems earer the truth to say that they d not invite the Soviet Union beuse the conference was going to of such a nature as to be best attended by the Soviets. It hapns that the conference has main- discussed the second front queson and the political problems acuing to it, which means that they ust re-examine their policy toard the Soviet Union.

Since the Soviet Union was to be e chief topic of discussion, it was tural that no Soviet representave should attend. This was the ore so if their discussion was to nter upon statecraft connected ith the Soviet Union. The Soviet titude and intentions regarding e second front and the various litical problems connected thereith have recently become quite finite and it has become quite ear that there is no longer any om for compromise through liprvice or fraud. If the United ates and Britain had seen any ssibility of their being able to duce the Soviets to accept their rms, they would certainly have vited the Soviets to attend, but nce they had no such intention and nce they were intent on having eir own way it was only too vious that the Soviets were best ninvited. In a word, the United ates and Britain did not ask Prem- Josef Stalin to participate beuse it was their policy toward the viet Union which was to form e main subject of discussion.

In view of the prevailing war uation, the immediate question bere the conferees is the second ont issue. It is not difficult to rmise that the United States and itain are planning to develop eir second front on the Italian ninsula or the Balkans, since they ve secured a foothold in that area occupying Sicily and also since ey are emphasizing the difficulties d dangers of any attempt via the ench coast.

The Soviet definition of a second ont, however, is a campaign on a ale large enough to draw scores divisions away from the Eastern ont where the Red Army is bearg the terrific pressure of the Gern forces singlehanded. The camign must also be of such a nature to take the Germans in the rear as to hem them in between the viets from the east and the Anglonericans from the west, which eans that the second front must formed on the western or north- coast of France. On this point Soviet Union is adamant.

If the Soviet desire is principally enjoy some respite from the heavy essure on the Eastern Front, it ould be immaterial in what part Europe the Anglo-Americans formed their second front. The Soviet Union in insisting that it must be formed on the French coast must be regarded as being motivated by political considerations. These considerations are based on the Soviet distrust of Anglo-American policy and caution against double-dealing. If, as we have pointed out, the Anglo-American intention is to form a second front in the Balkans, then Soviet suspicions would be quite justified.

The Kremlin regards the Balkans as the vanguard of the Soviet Union and has propounded pan-Slavism among the southern Slavic States. The Kremlin is also publicly supporting pro-Soviet elements in Serbia and Montenegro which are opposing the pro-British elements in that region. It is only natural that the Soviets should entertain grave concern over any indication of the Anglo-American intention to make the Balkans their foothold for their European offensive because in that case the fundamental anti-Soviet Anglo-American influence would be planted in that area.

In spite of the Soviet demand and apprehension, the United States and Britain are planning what seems to them the easiest course. Or rather they are conceivably choosing the Balkans in order precisely to restrain and check the Soviet influence in the Balkans. Thus the fundamental antagonism between the Anglo-Saxon camp and the Soviet Union is steadily turning from potentiality to actuality and it is likely to intensify with the progress of war.

What should be pointed out here is that the area over which the Anglo-American camp and the Soviet Union are contending to spread their influence is neither in Soviet or Anglo-American hands. It forms a well-defended part of the German Grossraum. We are deeply interested in the fact that the Soviet Union and the Anglo-American camp are already showing an intense rivalry as a result of counting the chicks before the eggs are hatched.

Japanese Heroes Led Simple Life On Bleak, Fog-Bound Kiska Island

With none of the spectacular features of warfare as seen in the southern regions, the intrepid men of the Imperial Forces, defending Kiska and Attu Islands in the bleak, fog-bound Aleutians, carried out their duties with grim and stoic fortitude. Their greatest pleasure had been to enjoy a few moments in the barber shop getting their periodic hair cuts or to take a bath in between the lull in battle.

The following is a few pages taken from the diaries of Kenji Miyagi and Unosuke Osawa, members of the Navy Press Section, in which they describe the life of the Japanese heroes in the lonely, desolate island of Kiska about a year after occupation by the Imperial forces. Excerpts from the diary follows:

"XX month XX day. We were to land in Kiska at six o'clock this evening. The warcraft on which we had been brought to the island instantly started to land ammunitions. Someone said that the enemy had landed on Attu and that a fierce battle was taking place. The faces of the crew displayed certain tenseness as they heard the news. 'What a big catch!' one of the men exclaimed. The landing of ammunitions was finished earlier than scheduled and we learned that the ship was now putting out toward Attu to attack the American warships and the transport fleet.

Grim Determination Seen

"Boarding the last boat leaving the warship, we made our way toward a dark shadow dimly visible through the heavy fog. I peered into the faces of the men, packed to capacity in the boat, and only found grim determination written in the tense features.

"The boat soon reached the sandy beach. The Aleutians which we had believed to be shrouded in perpetual winter was comparatively warm at this time of the year. Strange, indeed, was the coincident that we should set foot on Kiska on the very night that the enemy made their landing attack on Attu.

"XX month XX day. We awoke at 2:00 a.m. There was no snow on the ground, save on the sides of the mountains. We had been mistaken in our conception of the Aleutians as snow-bound the whole year round. A thin fog enveloped the entire surroundings. We were told that this condition had now lasted for five days.

"Here the men have their breakfast at 2:30 in the morning, lunch at 9:00 and supper at 3:00 in the afternoon. Then at 5:00 p.m. the taps are sound. After lunch, we reconnoitered a little around the surrounding terrain and found gaping holes here and there. These, we were told, were the aftermaths of bombing by American planes.

"Several times, orders were issued to make ready for air counter offensives but no enemy planes made their appearance. They were all in Attu, so it seemed, and our unvoiced words of gratitude went to the brave men of Attu courageously defending the island against enemy attacks.

"XX month XX day. A week has passed since we came here. The fog and cloudy weather still continue. The enemy planes raid us several times a day and drop bombs from behind the clouds. Sometimes they encircle the island and then disappear. At such times the men laugh and say 'Looks like they are only playing.'

AN ARCTIC FOX brought back from Kiska by Japanese troops will make its public debut at Uyeno Zoo today.

"The men say they get drowsy when not visited the whole day by enemy planes. However, the men are always on the alert, for who really cares for the noisy pestering of enemy planes as they buzz past like swarms of flies.

Laugh Despite Troubles

"No letters from home arrive nor are there any facilities for amusement in this far outpost. The most recent news are garnered from newspapers two months old. However, the men joke and find laughter in the futile actions of enemy planes. They laughingly vie with their comrades as to who gets the largest 'ration' of bombs. They have no place to go and the only spot in the whole Kiska that the men can spend money is at the barber's. They seem sublimely happy as the barber manipulates the clipper over their heads. Another pleasure they indulge in is a bath in the interval between battles.

"XX month XX day. The summit of the Kiska 'Fuji' was visible for the first time today. It was a fine day and we were all ready for the enemy planes. About 11:30, two P-40 fighters roared into sight but made a hasty round-about turn at the rapid putter of our machine gun fire.

"True to the words that no vegetation grows on the bleak, rugged surface of the far North we could not even sight a tree on the whole of Kiska. To make up for this, however, Nature has provided an abundance of fish. Whenever they have time to spare the men go off fishing, but during March and April they said they had too much 'rationing of bombs' to do much leisurely fishing."

Aoki Reaffirms Co-Effort Aim; Financiers Met

(Continued from Page 1)

dence to Burma some time ago and is going to take a similar step soon regarding the Philippines. It is our policy, moreover, to offer as much cooperation as possible to allow China to benefit fully from its independence. This is the concrete realization of the East Asiatic New Order.

"In my present visit here, I have been greatly impressed by the aspects of reborn Shanghai, all the more so because this city has been the base of Anglo-American aggression in China for the last 100 years. It is indeed a matter for congratulation that, marking the restoration of foreign concessions, Shanghai has made a fresh start as the pivotal center for the construction of New China.

"Yesterday, I was told by Mayor Chen of his plans for the construction of New Shanghai and felt much assured. Japan is ready to extend full cooperation for the reconstruction of Shanghai and I personally pray for the sound development of this city."

Meets Financiers

Domei

SHANGHAI, August 23.—Kazuo Aoki, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, held seperate conferences this afternoon with Tang Shou-min, Wu Chen-hsui and Chou Tso-min, all influential local financiers, at the Broadway Mansion.

It is understood that Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Aoki expressed on behalf of the Japanese Empire his immutable determination in connection with the enforcement of the Empire's new China policy.

Late in the afternoon Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Aoki was host at a tea party held at the Cathay Hotel in honor of Japanese as well as Chinese dignitaries in Shanghai.

In the evening, he was the guest of honor at a dinner party held in his honor by Mayor Chen Kung-po of the Shanghai Special Municipality.

Anti-Axis Fears Soviet Rupture Will Be Result

(Continued From Page 1)

ticularly because it was made when the important Anglo-American parley was being held at Quebec and the world was watching the delicate relations between the Anglo-American Powers and the Soviet Union, says a special Berlin dispatch to the Asahi on August 23.

One striking thing, in this connection, is the fact that political circles of Britain and the United States received the greatest shock from the recall of the Soviet Ambassador, and this has given the general impression that, in accordance with the progress in the war situation in Europe, relations between the Soviet Union and the Anglo-American Powers have been further aggravated.

U.P. reports that the news of the recall of the Soviet Ambassador, revealed at a time when a conference was being held by 500 Anglo-American soldiers and politicians headed by Roosevelt and Churchill and 200 newspapermen, all clamoring for the overthrow of the Axis exploded like a bomb. What made them so bewildered?

There are various reasons purporting to explain the recall of Ambassador Litvinov. One is that Premier Josef Stalin has caused Ambassador Litvinov to resign out of his dissatisfaction with the contents of the resolutions adopted at the Quebec parley.

Soviet Demand Ignored

In this connection, it is pointed out that the Soviet demand for immediate setting up of a second front in West Europe has been ignored at the present parley, and the Anglo-American side is intending to push its plan for an offensive on the European Continent with a substitute scheme which is most convenient to the Anglo-American Powers themselves.

In fact, the offensive on Italy or the Balkans is distasteful to the Soviets. The Soviets demand that the United States and Britain carry out an immediate landing on West Europe so as to cause the German forces to withdraw at least 60 Divisions from the Eastern Front. This two-year-old Soviet demand has been ignored at the Anglo-American parley.

At present the Soviet Union is bearing the heaviest burden and is extremely fatigued. By means of the present desperate summer campaign, the Soviet Union attempted to smash the German forces but in vain. The circumstances are such that the Soviet Union can no longer remain patient. These pressing situations, it is said, has resulted in the present indirect hit against the Anglo-American Powers.

Soviet resistance power will not collapse tomorrow, but the Soviet Union must be indignant with the Anglo-Americans for their policy of waiting for both the Soviet Union and Germany to collapse ventually.

Now let us deal with the second reason which is being surmised not only on the Anglo-American side but also in neutral circles. One of the main themes of talk at the present Quebec parley, it is stated, was to discuss the matter of strengthening the Pacific front. In order to strengthen the Pacific front it was not necessary for the Anglo-American Powers to invite the Soviet Union which is in neutral relations with Japan. It was natural that the Soviet Union should have felt dissatisfaction with the Anglo-American camp bent on letting the Soviets fight the Germans singlehanded and concentrating their efforts on the front against Japan. The recall of Ambassador Litvinov, it is thought, must be an expression of Premier Stalin's disquieting intention to the effect that he has his own ideas.

Pacific Front Discussed

The general observation regarding resolutions adopted by the Quebec conference are:

1. A plan has been made regarding the offensive on the European Continent in response to the Soviet demand for a second front.
2. Strengthening of the army, navy and air force on all fronts.
3. A plan against Japan on the Burma and Pacific fronts.
4. Assistance to Chiang Kai-shek in the supply of troops and arms.

It is understood that the parley is still discussing these matters. The fundamental Anglo-American policy does not desire to have the end of the European war in such a shape in which the power of the Soviet Union remains strong. It is discernible that the Anglo-American Powers desire to have both Germany and the Soviet Union collapse together. For this purpose, it would be against their interests to be more positive in the anti-Reich campaign, for that would precipitate a clash with the Soviets after the war. To set up a full-fledged second front in West Europe, as desired by the Soviets would be premature, because of the danger of suffering a serious counter-attack from the Germans particularly at a time when the Germans still have full reserve power for the defense of their homeland. It is the crafty policy of the Anglo-Americans to shift their power to the Pacific front until Germany and the Soviet Union further weaken from their death struggles. Dissatisfied with crafty Anglo-American way of thinking the Soviet Union has made a series of diplomatic counter-offensives against the Anglo-American camp. Such is the second surmise.

The Cumhuriyet, a Turkish newspaper, has made a similar observation. According to this paper, Premier Stalin has felt the greatest indignation with Britain and the United States for the latters' reorientation to the Japan-first principle and served them a warning by recalling Ambassador Litvinov who rendered the most meritorious service in conducting Soviet-American diplomacy.

Further, the newsaper argues: "There is no knowing what action will be taken by the Soviets. In any case, the Soviets are determined to work by their own power in the end. They will not play into the hands of the diplomatic language of the Anglo-Americans." The Turkish newspaper adds that the Soviets are quite confident of their ability.

The third surmise is that the recall of Ambassador Litvinov was due to a difference of views between him and Premier Stalin. But a section of Washington official circles drops a significant hint:

Was Foreseen

"The resignation of Litvinov had been foreseen long before. His resignation has caused a serious ripple because it came at the present moment."

So far as Soviet envoys abroad are concerned, Ambassador to London Maisky had been recalled, now followed by the recall of Ambassador Litvinov from Washington. As the latter's successor, a 39-year-old Counselor of the Embassy has been promoted. All view him as a rather poor representative of the great Soviet ally.

Officially managed news agencies in the United States and Britain reign indifference to the resignation of Litvinov, saying:

"It is our duty to have such authorities on Anglo-American affairs as Maisky and Litvinov sit close to the Kremlin."

The Times, London, says "that the aged Litvinov had been suffering ill health recently."

At any rate, the bold action taken by the Soviet Union is viewed as still rendering the situation more serious. The Soviet Union has many demands on the Anglo-American side in regard to post-war affairs in Europe, treatment of various refugee regimes in London, etc., but greatest of all is the immediate setting up of a second front. Only when this demand has been accepted, will the Soviet Union be ready to open tripartite talks with the United States and Britain. Such being the situation, the United States and Britain can be viewed as facing an unpassable obstacle.

The core of the issue is that they have found themselves bound by military issues, issues which are prerequisites to the entry into political negotiations, and they can hardly move. Supposing that Britain and the United States push their own policy as scheduled in utter disregard of this clear-cut attitude of the Soviet Union, what will happen in Europe? What would be brought about by the coming visits of Eden and Welles to Moscow?

Briton's Hidden Hot Springs, Found Near Shonan, Prove Boon to Heroes

About 12 miles from the city of Shonan in the foothills of Bukit Timah Heights, three fountains of inexhaustible mineral hot springs spout and overflow behind a small, unpretentious bottled drink factory that had been operated by a Britisher previous to the outbreak of the war. Now the hot springs, found upon analysis to have healing powers, will be used to give health and strength to wounded war heroes, according to the Tokyo Shimbun.

Thirty years ago, a certain Britisher heard of a piece of a land, about 300 tsubo in area, owned by a Chinese that was too swampy to be used as a rubber tree plantation. The wily Britisher, discovering that this was caused by water oozing from mineral springs, bought the land at a very cheap price. He set up a bottled drink factory and sold his products, a mixture of mineral water with ginger juice and sugar, to Indian inhabitants at a high price. The Britisher made quite a fortune, but he kept the sources of mineral water a secret. The springs were fenced in with iron railings to serve only for the purpose of enriching their owner.

Therefore, the existence of such a valuable spa had not been generally known. It was re-discovered when the bottled drink factory was reopened after the occupation of Shonan by the Imperial Forces. The hot springs gurgle out from the wells at an average temperature of 65 to 70 degrees centigrade. As a result of chemical analysis, the water was found to contain salt, sulphuretted hydrogen and nitrate as well as a small quantity of radium.

At two of the wells, Japanese style baths have been constructed of cement and a small bath house was built for use of the men at one of the naval hospitals. White-clad heroes are brought to the spot in trucks, and many stubborn incurable case have been helped to speedy recovery. Plans are to establish in the near future, an orthopedic hospital near the site of the hot springs, which will be named the Senbagahara Hot Springs.

New War Plans Seen at Quebec

(Continued from Page 1)

sive in Europe will satisfy Premier Josef Stalin.

"As regards the offensive in French mainland or other lowland countries, the following strategic plans will be employed:

"1. Large air-transported forces will be landed.

"2. Severe bombings will be carried out to destroy Axis coastal defenses.

"3. At least 2,000,000 troops will be landed by thousands of transports.

"Moreover, according to the announcement of the authorities, 95 per cent of time at the Quebec conference was used for strategic discussions, the rest being for political deliberation."

With regard to the plans of offensive in East Asia, the Reuter correspondent has the following to say:

"Chungking Foreign Minister T. V. Soong today lunched with President Roosevelt and was informed by the latter of operational plans of offensive against Japan. At the Quebec meeting, it has been decided to launch a fresh counter-offensive against Japan 'as thoroughly scientific' as that against Germany. Soong is expected to report to Chiang Kai-shek on the strategic plans of anti-Axis forces, while Glasgow will report to Prime Minister John Curtin."

Vital Decision Said Made

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 23.—An important military decision was made at the Quebec conference, said British Information Minister Branden Bracken to newspapermen this afternoon, according to reports from Quebec.

Chungking Foreign Minister T. V. Soong luncheoned today with President Roosevelt, British Prime Minister Churchill and Harry Hopkins.

Knox Reaches Quebec

Domei

LISBON, August 23.—United States Navy Secretary Frank Knox arrived at Quebec today to take part in the last stages of the Anglo-American conference. Sir William Glasgow, Australian High Commissioner reported he will also attend the meeting. Chungking Foreign Minister T. V. Soong has met President Roosevelt to confer on matters pertaining to the conference.

War Relief Body Decided

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 22.—President Roosevelt and Canadian Premier Mackenzie King in a joint statement issued last night, announced the formation of the American-Canadian Wartime Relief Commission, according to reports from Quebec.

The statement follows:

"According to the United States Lend-Lease Act and the America-Canada Mutual Aid Agreement, it has been decided between the Governments of the United States and Canada to shortly organize a Wartime Relief Commission."

P.I. Body Active In Preparation Of Free Nation

(Continued from Page 1)

tion of our associates as well as the support of the Filipino people. I am grateful to all for making the past year one of the most memorable in my life."

As head of the commission, Chairman Vargas devoted the past year to public service and since his last birthday has played a leading role in the fulfilment of the independence program which includes complete pacification, establishment of economic self-sufficiency and cultural reorientation. With the organization of the Preparatory Commission for Philippine Independence recently, he headed the executive committee and is now actively taking part in the final discussion of the constitution by the Preparatory Commission for Philippine Independence.

Under his leadership the executive commission has done a great deal toward general reconstruction of the country including the organization of neighborhood associations, fixing of maximum wages for laborers, disbursing thousands of pesos for relief, the cultivation of idle lands and promotion of livestock and industry. At the same time he has taken part in the cultural rejuvenation of the new Philippines, opening institutes for the spiritual rejuvenation of government employees and helping the propagation of Tagalog and Nippongo. "I am looking forward to celebrating my 54th birthday as a citizen of a free and independent Philippines which will be a proud member of the league of oriental nations," he said.

Reich Troops Quit Kharkov

(Continued From Page 1)

strengthened because of the withdrawal from Kharkov."

Kharkov Regained

Domei

MOSCOW, August 23.—In a war communique issued tonight, the Soviet Information Bureau announced that after severe fighting, Soviet forces broke through the German lines and re-entered Kharkov today.

Statement Is Issued

Domei

BERLIN, August 23.—Concerning the war situation following the withdrawal of German forces from Kharkov, German military authorities issued the following statement at noon today.

"With the withdrawal of German forces from Kharkov, the front has been much shortened, and German positions greatly improved. Our operations aiming at the encirclement of Soviet forces are still being continued, and the annihilation of our opponents is expected shortly. And in places other than Kharkov, Soviet troops launched offensives yesterday in hopes of breaking through the German lines, but they were obliged to retreat often meeting severe German resistance.

"The city of Kharkov, now in the hands of Soviet troops, had been the objective of fierce attacks by both sides ever since the beginning of the struggle. On October 25, 1941, Kharkov was conquered by German forces as the result of the first offensive operations. Then from the middle of May to June, 1942, the Soviets started fierce attacks for regaining the city, but German forces succeeded in surrounding and annihilating a large group of enemy troops east of Kharkov.

"With the second great winter offensive started by Soviet forces, German troops withdrew from Kharkov on February 18, this year. But in March, we again attacked the city and re-occupied it on March 15. The present withdrawal from Kharkov was made in the past few days, before the Soviet side became aware of the move. Not only have we completely destroyed all military equipment in the city, but all important war supplies have been carried away.

409 Tanks Smashed

Domei

BERLIN, August 23.—The Fuehrer's Headquarters announced today that German forces destroyed 409 Soviet tanks yesterday.

Famine Grows In Chiang Area

(Continued from Page 1)

early in May and decided on the following measures:

(1) Exemption of Tungkiang, Hsikiang and Hankiang areas from the order of supplying rice to the army forces.

(2) Distribution of 750,000 koku of rice to famine victims by the Provincial Government at Shaokwan.

(3) Purchase of Hunan rice for Shaokwan.

(4) Purchase and transportation of Hunan rice shall be carried out by the Central Army.

Relief Measures Fail

Simultaneously, a relief movement was started by Li Han-hun, Chungking Governor of Kwangtung Province, in the forms of general mobilization of labor, defrayment of relief funds, encouragement of potatoe cultivation, etc. However, these measures have failed to relieve the afflicted people and disturbances have assumed more serious proportions.

In view of the threatening situation, the Provincial Government repeatedly pleaded for delivery of Hunan rice from Central China. Late in July, Chungking Transportation Minister Tseng Yang-fu went all the way to Hunan and, after conferring with Commander Pi Yo of the Ninth War Zone, decided on delivery of Hunan rice to Kwangtung Province from the latter part of August.

Because it will be some time before this relief food reaches afflicted areas, the headquarters of the Seventh War Zone and the Kwangtung Provincial Government recently enforced regulations for relief movement, mainly aimed at saving the consumption of rice. According to these regulations, soldiers and officials must forfeit part of their rice and rich men have been asked to donate large sums of money. Moreover, heavy taxes have been imposed upon all sorts of entertainments.

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